New-York Daily Times.

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A VERY LARGE DAILY CIRCULATION—which enables the Proprietors to offer unusual facilities to Advertisers, is secured to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Its terms are FIVE CENTS per line each insertion, or SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per square of ten lines, for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square for each subsequent insertion. Payments to be made in advance. Advertisements to be sent in before 10 o'clock A. M., and to be changed before 12 M. Business Notices, Ten Cents per line. Special Notices, Twenty Cents per line. Marriages and Deaths, Fifty Cents each insertion. Payments to be made in advance.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, a large Literary Newspaper, was published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies will be sent to one address for FIVE DOLLARS, with a premium to the person sending the money. Postmasters in the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail, one year, to an address:

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DERBY & MILLER, Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Naval.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

The steamer-ship *Jamestown* has been ordered to the West Indies to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba.

Commodore NEWTON has been detached from the Gulf squadron. MO.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 31.

By the steamship *Daniel Webster*, at this port last night, we have dates from San Francisco to the 6th ult.

None of the suspended Bankers had resumed payment, but the excitement had subsided. It was thought probable that none of the Bankers would resume payment except Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co.

Since the previous steamer sailed two new failures are reported, Messrs. CHAPPIN, SAWYER & Co., and J. D. CONNEVY.

The Superior Court had decided that persons enclosing land in the mining region could not hold it against miners.

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley.

Our correspondent at San Juan, (Nicaragua,) writes that Gen. CHAMORRO, chief of the revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end.

The Captain of the *Daniel Webster* reports, that on his outward passage to San Juan he was brought to by a shot from a Spanish sloop-of-war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

The *Star of the West* left San Juan for New-York on Saturday, the 24th ult., with $300,000 in specie on freight.

The clipper ship *Flyaway* arrived at San Francisco on the 2d ult., the *Comet* on the 24, and the *Electric Chemperu* and *Hendrick* on the 4th—all from New-York.

ELECTIONS.

Connecticut Elections.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 2.

The returns from nearly thirty towns show that INGRAM, Democrat, leads all others for Governor MINOR, Know-Nothing, leads DUTTON, Whig, very largely, and will fall but little short of INGRAM. There will be no election by the people. Thus far we have returns of 26 Democrats to 21 Know-Nothings and Whigs to the Legislature, with the strong Know-Nothing districts to come in. The First Congressional District is doubtful. In the Third District, DEAN, Know-Nothing and Whig, is elected by a large majority. To the State Senate, BURR, Democrat, is probably elected in the First District, and WESTING, Democrat, in the Third. Hartford sends R. D. HUBBARD, Democrat, and E. D. TIFFANY, Know-Nothing, to the Legislature. New-Haven sends two Democrats.

HARTFORD—12 o'clock.

In this County, three towns to hear from; the vote for Governor stands as follows: DUTTON, Whig, 1,261; INGRAM, Democrat, 5,701; MINOR, Know-Nothing, 5,049.

The Whig and Know-Nothing candidates have been elected in the First, Second and Twenty-first Districts.

Hartford County elects 19 Know-Nothings, two Whigs, and 14 Democratic Representatives. Five Representatives to hear from.

In the First Congressional District, with nine towns to hear from, the vote stands: CLARK, Whig and K. N., 6,961; PRATT, Democrat, 6,009.

The vote in Hartford city is: DUTTON, 424; INGRAM, 1,533; MINOR, 1,187.

For Congress—CLARK, *1,393*; PRATT, *1,609*. One Whig, one Know-Nothing, and one Democratic Representative are elected.

A dispatch from Norwich represents that all the neighboring towns have gone Know-Nothing.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 2—11 P. M.

In this city MINOR has 1,950, DUTTON 650, INGRAM 1,046. Two Democrats were elected Representatives, namely, ALFRED BLACKMAN and J. E. ENGLISH. BABCOCK is elected Senator.

WOODBURY, in 28 towns, has 1,309 majority; 10 towns to hear from. His majority will probably be 2,000. All three Senators from this County are Whigs and Know-Nothings, with 13 Know-Nothing Representatives and 10 Democrats. There are six towns to hear from; one Representative each.

Middletown has elected two Know-Nothing Representatives.

The State appears to be Anti-Administration throughout.

Representatives to Legislature—Bridgeport sends Whig and Know-Nothing; Fairfield, two Whigs and Know-Nothings; Easton, one Democrat; Huntington, Democrat; Munroe, Democrat; Stratford, Democrat; Turnbull, Democrat; Weston, Democrat. These eight towns give DUTTON, Whig, 689; INGRAM, Democrat, 1,870; MINOR, K. N., 1,152; WELCH, Whig and K. N. Representative to Congress, 1,777; NOBLE, Democrat, 1,813; GOURLEY, 903; JENNINGS, 1,365; WILSON, 1,347. In the Tenth District six Democrats and three Whig and K. N.'s were elected. Three Democratic and one Whig Judges of Probate are probably elected in the same District.

Municipal Election—Riot and Bloodshed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 2.

The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know-Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious rows have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee the ballot boxes were destroyed. Still further disturbances are apprehended.

Dr. BROWN was committed at the polls in the Eleventh Ward, this afternoon, by foreigners, and so severely beaten that he died in a short time. The Know-Nothings turned out en masse, and taking a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it upon them and fired, and afterwards seized and broke up the ballot-boxes. The number of killed during the melee is not known. The tumult is very great and the excitement intense. The Know-Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward to-night.

A still later report says the Eleventh Ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that Ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed, Dr. BROWN being yet alive and likely to recover, although badly injured. The Eleventh Ward is supposed to have given a majority of 500 or 700 for the "Sagacious" ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

Kansas Election.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sunday, April 1.

We have returns from Kansas showing the election of the pro-Slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglas, Doniphan, Tecumseh, Shawnee Mission, Leavenworth and Rocky Point, by majorities varying from 200 to 300. The election was conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of the Kansas *Free State* was ducked in Kaw River by a mob, in consequence of a speech delivered by him. Probably no Anti-Slavery men are elected to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

Election in New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 2.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday. From them we learn that the Know-Nothings in the Charter Election held there had been entirely victorious, and that but two Democrats had been elected. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

Town Election.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 2.

In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, the Know-Nothings have been defeated—56 is the smallest majority for the rum party.

Navigation—Municipal Election.

SANDUSKY, Monday, April 2.

The harbor is clear of ice and steamers enter the port without obstruction.

At the City Election to-day, the Sag Nicht Mayor was elected by 250 majority. Only one republican Councilman was elected on the whole ticket. The township is also Anti Know-Nothing.

Know-Nothing Victory.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, April 2.

At our Municipal election, to-day, WM. H. LAWRENCE, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of 204. It is said the Know-Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

Whaling News—Marine Disasters, &c.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 31.

Arrived ship *Herald*, SLOCUM, from Ochotsk Sea with 1,300 barrels oil and 7,000 pounds of bone. Has sold and sent home 350 barrels of sperm oil, 1,050 barrels of whale, and 20,000 pounds of bone.

Also arrived bark *Chase*, HEATH, from the Pacific Ocean, with 1,500 barrels sperm oil. Spoke March 17, lat. 39° 40' N., lon. 69° W., prisoner [illegible] with loss of mast, lead of topmast and [illegible] with foremast sprung. The *Swan* reported speaking two days previously, the brig *Two Friends*, which had on board the crew of the ship *James Chester*, of and from Baltimore for London, abandoned at sea. The *James Chester* was reported per *Ann*, picked up deserted, and carried into Liverpool March 19. Ship *Eagle*, Jan. 3, lat. 56° 28' S., lon. 90° 30', bark *Union*, CLARK, from New-York for Punta Arenas.

OWNEGO, Monday, April 2.

The schooner *Sylph* went ashore at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, outside the East pier, in a heavy gale. She will prove a total loss.

PORTLAND, Monday, April 2.

The brig *Rodney*, Capt. SMITH, from Norfolk, for this port, went ashore last night off Cape Elizabeth. The vessel will prove a total wreck. Crew saved.

Later from Hayti—Gloucester Fishermen—Judge Loring's Case.

BOSTON, Monday, April 2.

An arrival at this port brings dates from Hayti to the 14th March. The coffee crop is reported short, and is selling at $113 per 100 lbs., Haytien currency. The impression in Hayti was, that the proposed treaty between the United States and St. Domingo would never, in its present form, receive the sanction of the Dominican Government.

The Gloucester fishermen on George's Banks have experienced very severe weather during the past few weeks, and been extremely unsuccessful. Several have not been heard from since the recent heavy gale, and fears are entertained of their safety.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the resolves for removing Judge LORING were further postponed, and another hearing in Committee will take place.

The Slave Case—Impeachment of the United States Marshal—Disappearance of the Slave.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 2.

The United States Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to produce the slave ROSETTA before Judge PARKER. It has been found that ROSETTA is secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number of armed men are coming down to-night from Maysville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky, but the rumor is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

A very large vote was polled at the Municipal election to-day. The result is doubtful, and cannot be ascertained until morning.

Dr. Beale's Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 2.

In the Supreme Court this morning Chief Justice LEWIS gave a decision granting a writ of error in the BEALE case, on the ground that the jury that tried the case, instead of being sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, were sworn to try the guilt or innocence of the defendant; also, that the defendant, instead of being sentenced to solitary confinement at labor, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

The wind this morning blew down the front wall of a Forwarding House on Broad-street, killing JOHN MONAHAN.

The Weather.

SYRACUSE, Monday, April 2.

It commenced snowing yesterday afternoon, and has continued till 2 o'clock this afternoon. It has proved about the worst snow of the season. The Oswego train due at 10 o'clock A. M., did not arrive till 7½ P. M.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 2.

It has been snowing hard for the last 15 hours, and has drifted badly. It is very probable that the trains will be much impeded.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 2.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied by a heavy northwest wind, commenced this morning. The thermometer stands at 10° above.

The Ship James Chester.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 2.

Much excitement exists here in regard to the ship *James Chester*, which vessel was picked up at sea, after having been abandoned by her crew, by the British ship *Marathon*, and carried safely into Liverpool. It is thought and believed here that the crew of the *J. C.* murdered the Captain. A letter has been received by her owners saying she was in good condition, and had been scuttled at the water-line. Two of her boats were found to be gone, and one remained on board. The cargo of the *J. C.* is estimated to be worth at least $150,000.

Heavy Suit against a Telegraph Company.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

HOBSON & SON, of Richmond, Va., have brought a suit against the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company to recover damages in the sum of $17,000, sustained by them in consequence of an error made in a dispatch sent by them to their *Southern correspondent*. They ordered five hundred bales of cotton, and the operator at Montgomery made it *seventy-five hundred*.

Death of Mrs. Schroeder.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. SCHROEDER, the wife of our Minister at Stockholm, and daughter of Col. SEATON of the *National Intelligencer*. She was a remarkably talented and estimable lady, and a warm friend of FREDERIKA BREMER'S.

Lake Navigation.

TOLEDO, Monday, April 2.

The steamer *Arrow*, Capt. KEITH, arrived here to-day from Detroit,—first boat of the season. She reports the Lake clear of ice, and will commence her regular trips immediately.

Detention of the Steamer Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 31.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner* will be detained here until Monday afternoon, on account of very heavy weather.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Forgery.

Two young men, named WM. DAVIS and GEO. H. SHAW, were brought before Justice OSBORNE charged by ROBT. SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-street, with having forged a draft for $1,000, which was cashed by him. It appears from the statement of the deponent that on or about the 5th of March, the draft for the sum of $1,000, drawn by WM. W. DAVIS, payable to his order, and purporting to be endorsed by GODSHUR & Co., was presented to deponent by WM. DAVIS, who stated that the endorsement thereon was genuine, and that it had been made by GODSHUR & Co. in order that the draft might be more readily negotiated, as he (DAVIS) was unknown here. Believing the statement as to the genuineness of the endorsement, the draft was cashed, deducting the exchange on Boston for that day. The endorsement was subsequently found to be a forgery by GODSHUR & Co. The draft was afterwards presented to WM. DAVIS in Boston, on whom the same was drawn, and payment was refused. Previous to the cashing of the draft, the prisoner, SHAW, it is said, at one time, GEO. H. SHAW was doing business with DAVIS, and formerly in the same house. About the date of the said draft they entered into partnership to go into business in Cleveland, and bought goods with the proceeds of the draft, and had the goods so purchased marked to the address of "DAVIS & SHAW, Cleveland."

The New Postage Law—How it Works.

The new Postage Law was in active operation yesterday. The Postmaster and the Usher in order to prevent, as far as possible, any attempts to transmit unpaid letters, closed the office-door and opened a window for the reception of stamped letters exclusively. This window was thronged during the day, and as a natural consequence, few or none of the letters were sent from this office without prepayment. Word was received last night that sundry epistles directed in numerous parties here, had been sent to the Dead Letter Office because they were not paid. The excellent arrangement made by our Postmaster will obviate disappointments of this character.

The Police Appointments.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock is the time designated for a full meeting of the Police Commissioners, to take action in regard to the eighty odd appointments which have been pending for months past. The majority of these appointments are to fill vacancies in the various Wards. The result of to-day's session will be looked for with interest. We hear that the majority of the Board have made selections for every post now vacant; if so, business will be speedily dispatched.

Project for Another Bridge Across Harlem River.

We learn that an effort has recently been made by the Second-avenue Railroad Company to procure a grant from the Legislature to construct another bridge across the Harlem River for the purpose of extending that Road. During the past few days a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, strongly opposing the new project, has been despatched to Albany; it is intended to defeat the measure. The Corporation take the ground that they should have been consulted in the matter.

Politics Daily.

A business meeting of the Young Man's Democratic Union Club was held last evening. There not being even a ripple on the face of the political waters, it was deemed prudent to meet monthly hereafter, until the beginning of September, unless called especially to raise their voice on Cuban matters. In Tammany, matters are much the same as at the Union Club. The Democrats held their monthly meeting in the ball-room—organized—took a hop down stairs to the bar-room—and adjourned.

☞ An excellent medallion likeness of Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, President of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this City, has just been executed by Mr. F. MCDONOUGH, a deaf-mute sculptor of this City. The figure is surrounded by representations of the Manual Alphabet in use among Deaf Mutes. The friends of this interesting people will be glad to have the posterity-like presentment of the Doctor.

Case of Smuggling.

The Washington papers of yesterday have the following story:

The Department has been apprised of a case of smuggling at New-York by Collector HASTINGS, of that port. The facts of the case are briefly these: A few days ago the Collector received information that 17,000 cigars had been smuggled from the brig *Mary J. Kendall*, Captain FISHER, recently arrived from Sagua la Grande. An officer was promptly despatched to seize the smuggled goods, which succeeded in finding on board of a schooner a very small portion of the cigars, the rest having been said and believed to come part to Mobile. The facts having been placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney, legal proceedings were immediately instituted against the parties implicated. Under the 5th section of the Act of 1799, Capt. FISHER paid into the Court the appraised value of the cigars and the fine of $400; and the Captain of the schooner likewise paid into Court $510, being double the amount of the appraised value of said cigars.

☞ A gentleman in California has ordered from this City a *splendid service of gold plate*, which is to be shipped on Saturday. It consists of three hundred and fifty pieces, comprising dinner, dessert and tea services, from massive cheese plates, wines, spoons, &c., to cigar stands and tooth picks. All the pieces are elaborately chased, representing characteristic scenes among the mines. The whole service is valued at $15,000.

The Board of Visitors to West Point.

The President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Military Academy: Hon. Amos Whittemore, of Maine; Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts; Rev. Gordon Cort, of Connecticut; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of New-York; Col. H. Shubert, of Pennsylvania; Col. R. Hancock, Esq., of Maryland; Stephen H. Lee, Esq., of North Carolina; Hon. E. W. Chastain, of Georgia; Hon. Gabriel B. Hartsfield, of Alabama; Judge J. M. Emery, of Mississippi; Prof. Samuel Sidney, of Louisiana; Hon. O. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Isaac C. McCalmont, Esq., of Florida; Charles Sharpe, Esq., of Iowa; Col. Hans Crocker, of Wisconsin.

OUTRAGE ON A CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

LEGISLATIVE INQUISITION.

"Sisters of Charity" Insulted by a Massachusetts Legislative Committee.

Exposure of the Case by the Boston Advertiser.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 31.

On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak-street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman, who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barrier, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly endowed and accomplished, and as such entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the door, crowded with passengers, who might and inquire for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that *the Committee* actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party present, to act as this Committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twelve-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen"—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was so sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed the same disrespect for its appointments, for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies knelt in fervor at the consecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their prosecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the Committee." One of the gentlemen accordingly puts her affectionately on the back with one hand, carries over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies then withdrew, declining to question her any more rude—whether there are any bolts on the doors of the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the assortment have been.

The examining party, of course, had every thing their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they "thanked" the ladies for their courtesy, and left. The only "dirty linen" found in the house, to wash which was the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the sensitive men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present Administration in power,—in short, we call upon the people to form a page in the history of this free and enlightened Commonwealth in the Nineteenth Century! Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? In such the treatment that Massachusetts women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Some legislators might be found more intimately practically acquainted with the fundamental principles of our Government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this Committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own will? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to secure *in their persons, houses, papers and effects*, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house in there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this Committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if this great American principles of private right and domestic security are known to be not at naught.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Reported for the Boston Morning Post.

SENATE.—SATURDAY, March 31.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Norfolk, rose on a question of privilege, and read an extract from the *Daily Advertiser* relating to a recent visit of the Committee on Convents to the Catholic School in Roxbury, in which certain false propositions were charged. Mr. CARPENTER was present by invitation on the above occasion, and pronounced the whole charge an unmitigated libel. He moved the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the matter. The Committee, he said, on presenting themselves at the School to give their authority, were respectful during their visit, and never went into a closet or other place while there without being attended by the superior.

Mr. DAWLEY, of Bristol, complained of the unfair treatment of the *Advertiser* with regard to the Legislature, and supported the motion to appoint the Committee.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Carpenter and Pierce, of Norfolk, were appointed on said Committee, *on the part of the Senate.*

Petitions presented and referred—Of A. L. LINCOLN, inhabitants of Templeton, for the appointment of Justices with power to empanel Juries.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Northampton, called the attention of the House to an article in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, relative to a visit of the Legislative Committee on examination of Convents, &c., to a School in Roxbury. The article bearing the responsibility of the Editor, whose character and influence had great weight in the community, entitled it to the serious consideration of the Legislature. Such statements, going abroad unnoticed would be believed, and he thought it due to the character of the House and its members, that some action should be taken on the subject. He could not believe such charges; yet if they were true, no language could be adopted by the Legislature too severe in condemnation of the conduct alleged to have taken place. He moved the adoption of the following order:

That a Joint Special Committee be appointed to report what action, if any, ought to be had by the Legislature in relation to certain charges contained in an editorial article of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of March 31, 1855, as to the conduct of the joint Special Committee on Convents and Nunneries, in their official capacity.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Roxbury, Chairman of the Committee referred to, did not think it worth while for the Legislature to take notice of every slip of newspapers, or every Billingsgate article which might be published, especially in a paper which had taken the embodiment of the American party (when every occasion to misrepresent for principles). He believed the Committee were able to take care of themselves, when any censure upon the part of the members should appear. Nothing. If they were not able to defend themselves from such censure, or attacks, the Committee had better be dissolved at once. He thought it fully as important to enquire into the charges of the united press of the State, which from the beginning had sought to injure the American party into disrepute, and to depreciate the ability of the members of the Legislature. Even personal attacks were not wanting, as might be instanced in the abuse freely bestowed upon the Governor from the time of his nomination for office. That he was not indifferent to the charges made by the paper alluded to, he would state that when the subject was brought up he was engaged in writing a statement in relation to the matter. A portion of this statement was read by him, in which he said the Committee had invariably, in all their investigations, treated the inmates of the houses visited with the greatest courtesy.

Mr. HUNTINGTON was surprised at the course of the Chairman of the Committee. He rested the charge of ridiculousness, and claimed the right to make the motion he did, out of regard to the reputation of the Legislature and its members individually. Had any member of the Committee been disposed to bring the matter before the House, he should not have taken the course he did. As it was, the blood boiled at the imputations upon a Committee of the House, and it had continued so boil until this time.

Mr. VOSE, of Boston, hoped the Committee would be appointed. He knew that Committees were not invulnerable, nor perfect in any respect, and that pertinent might be done, the charges should be investigated. If, none some action be taken, the charges would go abroad throughout the world, and it would be taken for granted they were true.

Mr. STONE, of Boston, did not think the charges against the Committee required the indignation of the gentlemen from Northampton, or cause his blood to boil any more than did an article in the same paper a few days since, reflecting upon the ability of the Committee of which that gentleman was Chairman. Such charges he believed to be unworthy of credit, false as a whole and false in detail, and in view of the facts in the case he moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. HUNTINGTON replied that he did not see the article alluded to by the gentleman from Boston, but he conceived it to be an entirely different thing from this, being a matter of opinion merely, while in this case the charges affected the character of the Committee and of the House.

Mr. MAY, of Roxbury, pronounced the article in the *Advertiser* a base fabrication from beginning to end. He accompanied the Committee in their visit, and said nothing disrespectful to the inmates of the house, in the least. Yet from the indignation of the paper he was in favor of the investigation.

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Mr. JOHNSON, of Lawrence, hoped the House would cause to discuss a matter which would only prove its disgrace.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Foxboro, thought it as important to appoint a committee of investigation in this matter as that directly said upon the Governor.

The Speaker (in the Chair) again explained, and alluded to the impropriety of a committee's examining the bed chambers of men and women, and looking into all their contents.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Newburyport, thought the imputation of the Speaker upon Committees required some action from the House.

The Speaker further explained that there was no imputation designed, stating that the charge was clearly defined.

Mr. ROBINSON replied that it was not fixed upon any one committee, and consequently was left with a general application.

Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, hoped the matter would be disposed of as early as possible. He had heard that in an entertainment at Needham, yesterday, some members drank of grape juice of fourteen years standing. He was disposed to be tolerant—and should not be inclined to call any member of a committee or of the house to account for their tastes, so long as the expense was not chargeable to the State.

Mr. VOSE, of Boston, in reply, said the entertainment at Needham was at the expense of an individual, and not of the State.

Mr. PRINCE rejoined, that he did not think it any body's business, save at the expense of the State. Unless the matter was disposed of, they would be laughed at by the defeated parties.

Mr. EAMES, of Malden, moved the previous question.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Northampton, was of opinion that the remark of the Speaker had been sufficiently explained. It was simply a rebuke of what was deemed a bad practice, and made in a friendly spirit, by one who had the honor of the House at heart.

Mr. DUTEREAU, of Salem, trusted the House would not waste time upon such unreasonable questions as that of Monday last. What houses in there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this Committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if this great American principles of private right and domestic security are known to be not at naught.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Reported for the Boston Morning Post.

SENATE.—SATURDAY, March 31.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Norfolk, rose on a question of privilege, and read an extract from the *Daily Advertiser* relating to a recent visit of the Committee on Convents to the Catholic School in Roxbury, in which certain false propositions were charged. Mr. CARPENTER was present by invitation on the above occasion, and pronounced the whole charge an unmitigated libel. He moved the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the matter. The Committee, he said, on presenting themselves at the School to give their authority, were respectful during their visit, and never went into a closet or other place while there without being attended by the superior.

Mr. DAWLEY, of Bristol, complained of the unfair treatment of the *Advertiser* with regard to the Legislature, and supported the motion to appoint the Committee.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Carpenter and Pierce, of Norfolk, were appointed on said Committee, *on the part of the Senate.*

Petitions presented and referred—Of A. L. LINCOLN, inhabitants of Templeton, for the appointment of Justices with power to empanel Juries.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Northampton, called the attention of the House to an article in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, relative to a visit of the Legislative Committee on examination of Convents, &c., to a School in Roxbury. The article bearing the responsibility of the Editor, whose character and influence had great weight in the community, entitled it to the serious consideration of the Legislature. Such statements, going abroad unnoticed would be believed, and he thought it due to the character of the House and its members, that some action should be taken on the subject. He could not believe such charges; yet if they were true, no language could be adopted by the Legislature too severe in condemnation of the conduct alleged to have taken place. He moved the adoption of the following order:

That a Joint Special Committee be appointed to report what action, if any, ought to be had by the Legislature in relation to certain charges contained in an editorial article of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of March 31, 1855, as to the conduct of the joint Special Committee on Convents and Nunneries, in their official capacity.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Roxbury, Chairman of the Committee referred to, did not think it worth while for the Legislature to take notice of every slip of newspapers, or every Billingsgate article which might be published, especially in a paper which had taken the embodiment of the American party (when every occasion to misrepresent for principles). He believed the Committee were able to take care of themselves, when any censure upon the part of the members should appear. Nothing. If they were not able to defend themselves from such censure, or attacks, the Committee had better be dissolved at once. He thought it fully as important to enquire into the charges of the united press of the State, which from the beginning had sought to injure the American party into disrepute, and to depreciate the ability of the members of the Legislature. Even personal attacks were not wanting, as might be instanced in the abuse freely bestowed upon the Governor from the time of his nomination for office. That he was not indifferent to the charges made by the paper alluded to, he would state that when the subject was brought up he was engaged in writing a statement in relation to the matter. A portion of this statement was read by him, in which he said the Committee had invariably, in all their investigations, treated the inmates of the houses visited with the greatest courtesy.

Mr. HUNTINGTON was surprised at the course of the Chairman of the Committee. He rested the charge of ridiculousness, and claimed the right to make the motion he did, out of regard to the reputation of the Legislature and its members individually. Had any member of the Committee been disposed to bring the matter before the House, he should not have taken the course he did. As it was, the blood boiled at the imputations upon a Committee of the House, and it had continued so boil until this time.

Mr. VOSE, of Boston, hoped the Committee would be appointed. He knew that Committees were not invulnerable, nor perfect in any respect, and that pertinent might be done, the charges should be investigated. If, none some action be taken, the charges would go abroad throughout the world, and it would be taken for granted they were true.

Mr. STONE, of Boston, did not think the charges against the Committee required the indignation of the gentlemen from Northampton, or cause his blood to boil any more than did an article in the same paper a few days since, reflecting upon the ability of the Committee of which that gentleman was Chairman. Such charges he believed to be unworthy of credit, false as a whole and false in detail, and in view of the facts in the case he moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. HUNTINGTON replied that he did not see the article alluded to by the gentleman from Boston, but he conceived it to be an entirely different thing from this, being a matter of opinion merely, while in this case the charges affected the character of the Committee and of the House.

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SPAIN.

*Discovery of a Conspiracy—Arrest of Prominent Persons—Action of the Cortes—Resignation of the Ministry—Probable Dissolution of the Cortes—Movements of the Progressists—Intervention of Gen. Espartero—Probable Formation of a New Ministry—Gen. Concha to be Sent to Cuba—Gen. Dulce to be Captain-General of Madrid—Gen. Serrano to be Minister of War—Gen. Cordova to be Minister of Marine—Gen. Infante to be Minister of Ultramar—Gen. Rivero to be Minister of Hacienda—Gen. Lersundi to be Minister of Gracia y Justicia—Gen. Roncali to be Minister of Fomento—Gen. Zabala to be Minister of Estado—Gen. Espartero to be President of the Council of Ministers—Gen. Concha to be Captain-General of Cuba—Gen. Serrano to be Ambassador to France—Gen. Dulce to be Ambassador to Portugal—Gen. Cordova to be Ambassador to Rome—Gen. Infante to be Ambassador to Austria—Gen. Rivero to be Ambassador to Prussia—Gen. Lersundi to be Ambassador to Russia—Gen. Roncali to be Ambassador to Turkey—Gen. Zabala to be Ambassador to England—Gen. Espartero to be Ambassador to Belgium—Gen. Concha to be Ambassador to Mexico—Gen. Serrano to be Ambassador to Brazil—Gen. Cordova to be Ambassador to Chili—Gen. Infante to be Ambassador to Peru—Gen. Rivero to be Ambassador to Ecuador—Gen. Lersundi to be Ambassador to Venezuela—Gen. Roncali to be Ambassador to Guatemala—Gen. Zabala to be Ambassador to Bolivia—Gen. Espartero to be Ambassador to Paraguay—Gen. Concha to be Ambassador to Uruguay—Gen. Dulce to be Ambassador to Nicaragua—Gen. Serrano to be Ambassador to Costa Rica—Gen. Cordova to be Ambassador to Honduras—Gen. Infante to be Ambassador to Salvador—Gen. Rivero to be Ambassador to Hayti—Gen. Lersundi to be Ambassador to Dominica—Gen. Roncali to be Ambassador to Venezuela

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As two young girls to do housework in a small family; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 1,754 2d-av., between 85th and 86th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as porter in a store or office; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go out of the city; best of reference given. Address J. H., box 1,000 Herald Down-town Office

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications cannot even be attended to. All letters proceeding to other parties must be accompanied by the writer's name, and for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be left for consideration.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited, and will be liberally paid for.

☞ In the recent New-Orleans charter election the Know-Nothings were victorious.

☞ In Calais, Me., yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket.

☞ Chief Justice Lewis has granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. Beale, on the ground that the Jury were sworn to try his guilt or innocence, instead of according to the evidence; also, that he was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor.

Hot Work at Cincinnati.

The Municipal Election at Cincinnati yesterday was attended by great excitement, and bloody riots between the American and Foreign population. The loss of life was not known to the hour of our latest dispatch. It seems that a Dr. Brown was assaulted at the Eleventh Ward poll by the foreigners, and severely beaten. Nor was this the worst of the popular outbreak. The Germans and Irish, who muster strong in Cincinnati, turned out with a loaded cannon, which was immediately seized upon by the Know-Nothings, and the gun turned and directed upon their opponents. The Know-Nothings took the streets in procession, and ordered a general rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward during the night.

Connecticut Election.

Returns from Connecticut indicate no election of Governor by the people. Ingraham, the Democratic candidate, leads the fifters. Minor, the Know-Nothing candidate, ranks next; and Dutton, the candidate of the Whigs, lowest. In the Third Congressional District, Dean, Know-Nothing and Whig, is elected by a large majority. Of State Senators, there was not much known at the time of going to press. So far as heard from, a majority of Whigs and Know-Nothings have been chosen State Representatives. The returns are but partial, and, in the confusion of parties, cannot be relied upon as affording a satisfactory indication of the result throughout the State. Notwithstanding Ingraham leads Minor in the towns heard from, it is probable that the vote will be about equal, as the towns in which the Know-Nothings expected the largest majorities for their candidates had not been heard from fully when our dispatch was sent.

Kansas Election.

We have information by telegraph to the effect that in the recent election in Kansas the Pro-Slavery ticket was triumphant in a number of towns—a result which will shock some of our Northern readers, but one which we have repeatedly announced as probable. The old trick of squatting was too good a one not to be repeated, and now, as last year, it has proved a success. But the friends of Freedom must not forget that neither the election of this year nor of next is likely to bear upon the character of the Constitution, in which alone, when it comes, is to be written the Free or Slave policy of the future State. Squatting probably will have exhausted its virtues before that crisis comes. The men of the North have nothing to fear who go to Kansas as to a free land. The true men of the South will not long care to be going there with their perishable Slave property while such uncertainty still clouds the future of the State. Just now the race may be to the swift, but the South has not men to spare to fill the bottoms and cover the hills of the new territory, while from the North the wave of emigration is always flowing westward—the process is always going on. Moreover, the tide of foreign emigration Kansaswards is through *our* ports, and *this is a free* tide. So, if any are disposed to grow riotous in their rejoicing over the issue of these territorial elections as victories for the Slave Power, we cordially invite them to be quick about their gratulations—to do it up thoroughly now, for the times may change soon, and we have no doubt they will before the fate of a State of Kansas is to be determined. Our correspondents from that quarter, who have unanimously anticipated a defeat in the present election, are in excellent spirits as to the coming time, and have no fears that the incubus which crushes Missouri will ever be allowed to palsy the energies and deaden the vigor of her first Western sister.

The Michigan Legislature.

The last Legislature of Michigan was about the most inventive body we have lately heard of. It did some sensible things during its existence however. It made and provided for an Agricultural College, to be located within ten miles of the Capital, where—after the forests are cut down—the usual English branches of science and the mechanic arts that lie collateral to Agriculture are to be taught. Tuition in it they proclaimed free forever to the children of the State. For seven months of the year, from April Fool's day on, each student is to spend four hours of the day—no less nor more, except, we presume, in case of a swelled face or a sore hand, or such like emergency—in manual labor.

This same Legislature created a Professorship of Homœopathy for the University, greatly to the edification of all liberal people. We trust the next Legislature will still further enrich the University with a Professorship of the Art of Table-Tipping and of Fox-craft; and inasmuch as Dr. Wolfe has advertised largely, and every body has been led to look into the virtues of his wares, they must, by all means, open a Professorship of the Schiedam Schnapps. The age is disgusted with the abridged languages of Greeks who perished centuries before the art of Solomon whose unintelligible gabble no human being, however smart, comes naturally to an acquaintance with. It delights itself in investigating things that living folks are puzzled about, and is bound to bring out from its Universities men who know more of current quackeries than the crowd. Its A. B.'s must know all the new forms of error intimately—no matter whether they have been exploded a score of times before or not,—must have seen the beginning and progress of all the follies of the day,—must know the merits of every humbug, and experiment upon every new pretence before pronouncing it false, however analogous it may be to some other that was transfixed and exposed when the world was but a babe in years. Its students must finger and feel every branch and limb and leaf's end of the tree of knowledge; but its root—whether it be dead or alive—whether it strikes deep or lies just beneath the surface, that it is Fogyism to inquire. Great is this age as a Reformer, and its smartest prophet was the last Michigan Legislature.

Breeze in a Yankee Legislature.

The present Legislature of Massachusetts, it is known, is largely Know-Nothing. The members claim to be a Reform body, elected by a storming majority to bury the last vestige of the abuses and corruptions of both the old parties. Among the duties of Reform, as President Jackson once said, they found, or supposed they had found, the examination of the Catholic Nunneries and Schools of the Commonwealth, and so appointed a very select Committee to visit all the suspected institutions under the patronage of the much dreaded hierarchy of Rome. The Committee, eager like the Knight of La Mancha for deeds of chivalry, started out from Boston the other day in quest of adventure, on the old Dedham road, not mounted like their prototype on goodly Rosinantes, nor yet followed by Sancho Panza, but filling, with themselves and friends and adherents, two modern omnibuses, twelve seats each. They "brought up," it seems, at one of the private schools of the Sisters of Charity, occupied by three or four lady teachers and twelve or fifteen young ladies, boarding pupils of the school, all of American birth. How they "rummaged" and "ransacked" the house in search of something damnable or diabolical; how they invaded the humble private chapel of the humbler establishment, and how they questioned and cross-questioned the superior and her half frightened pupils, "separate and apart," is best told by the scathing article of the Boston *Advertiser*, which paper exposed the whole disgraceful transaction and thereby brought a storm about its ears in the Legislature on Saturday last, the exciting details of which will be found well worth reading. We have not spared space to give the whole scene and some of the comments upon it by the Boston press.

It appears that the Speaker of the House, who is said to be an able and estimable man, was so heartily ashamed of his colleagues on the Committee that he could not refrain the reproof that it was not the first instance that Committees had exceeded their authority, and that it might prove the last, he deemed official inquiry into the facts eminently proper. Thereupon the indignation of the Knights of Dedham was turned from the *Advertiser* to their own presiding officer, and no explanation or apology could appease them. The Speaker was badgered in every possible style, until, according to the Boston *Courier*:

"Stung with the unrelenting ingratitude of his opponents, who had refused all his explanations, he at length stood up, and with dignity and manly mien, looked defiance into the uncharitable and impugning faces of those who had beset him. It was a strange scene. How the Speaker acquitted himself will best be inferred by a perusal of the report of the discussion given in another column. It was the first instance in our recollection of the House refusing to accept the disclaimer of disrespect from a gentleman, and that gentleman the presiding officer. The sympathy of the House was with the Speaker, ten to one—and this was evinced by the alacrity with which gentlemen hurried to his chair, after the adjournment, to shake his hand and give renewed assurance of their respect."

The end was the appointment of a special Joint Committee of Investigation into the conduct of the previous Committee. They will, of course, for the honor of their own body and the good name of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts—which has lived upon excitement from the landing of the Pilgrims and the raid against the Aborigines in sixteen hundred and something, and the subsequent reform of Witchcraft and Quakerism at Salem, to the present day, but always standing up for the right when she once conscientiously discovers it—thoroughly look into and boldly expose the transaction in question.

The Courts.

It was a busy day in the Law Courts yesterday. Nine Capital cases were brought forward in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and days of trial were assigned to them. A motion to quash the indictments against the parties indicted for the murder of Poole, was argued at considerable length.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court came in with a long Presentment; in which they enter into a detailed statement of the advantages to be derived from the construction of bulkheads in steamships; instancing the case of the *Vesta*, which survived the terrible collision with the *Arctic*. We give the document place elsewhere, calling attention to it as an exposition of good doctrine.

In the Court of Sessions there is a large Calendar of petty criminal cases; the trial of which will occupy the greater part of the month.

Mr. August Belmont.

We understand that a letter was received from this gentleman by the steamer *Asia*, addressed to his friends in this City, contradicting in the most positive terms, a rumor which had reached him at the Hague, through one of the New-York papers, that he had intimated a purpose to resign his Chargéship. He has neither asked to be recalled, nor has he entertained the thought of resigning his present post.

Broadway Reformed.

This project, after being killed off by the Courts last year, turns up in a new form at Albany, and has very promptly attracted the attention and opposition of the Mayor and Councils. The Mayor last evening sent a special message on the subject to the Board of Aldermen, calling attention to the movement at Albany in opposition to the chartered rights of the City and the injunctions of the Courts. He also transmitted a copy of the bill looking to the establishment of a railroad through Broadway, which it seems has been moved in the Assembly by Mr. John F. Raymond, the member for Staten Island, and quietly passed to a third reading. The message, the bill, and the proceedings thereon in the Councils, will be found reported on another page. Steps have also been taken by some of the leading property-holders on Broadway, the same who successfully resisted the former project, to arrest the further progress of the bill through the Legislature. The evident intent of the bill, though not so expressed in terms, is to give vitality to the Sharp grant of the Councils in 1853, which was legally enjoined and subsequently repealed by the new Board of 1854, and to ratify, confirm and establish this grant, declaring it "in all Courts and places to be legally valid and effectual to all intents and purposes." The parties resorting to this mode of legislating new life into a defunct grant, without consulting the Corporation of New-York, are not discovered by the bill or the Richmond County member, nor have we heard them named. Our neighbor of the *Commercial Advertiser* concludes that "the mode in which this is sought to be accomplished is not creditable to the parties engaged in it." It certainly has that look at this distance from Albany. Perhaps subsequent explanations may discover a public motive, not now manifest in the wording of the proposition.

Trade to Japan.

Commodore M. C. Perry writes to Messrs. Lawrence, of Boston, that the specimens of American Domestic Goods which he carried out with him on the Japan Expedition were distributed to the authorities and common people of Japan, by whom they were highly valued as being superior to the fabrics of similar material produced by native industry. But it seems that the garments worn by the people are regulated by law, with every precision of form, color, &c., and much difficulty will be encountered in bringing about changes in this, as in all the customs of the country. From the variable character of the climate, the Commodore concludes "that woolen cloths of assorted qualities would be to the Japanese more acceptable than cottons, and these should be chiefly of the darker colors. But with regard to the colors, selections may be made by reference to the drawings of costumes which are to appear in the report of the Japan Expedition, to be published during the present year."

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

There is an interesting slave case now before the Courts of Cincinnati. It is that of the slave girl Rosetta. She was the property of a clergyman named Dennison, who, wishing to send her from Kentucky to Virginia, entrusted her to the care of a friend. He, finding no boat at Cincinnati for Wheeling, was pleased to go on the railroad by way of Columbus. As the cars did not run through, this friend found himself obliged to remain at that place over Sunday. In the meantime some friends of the girl, having learned that she had been voluntarily brought into a Free State, and finding that she was not disposed to return to Slavery, had her brought before a Court and declared free. Subsequently a warrant was issued by a United States Commissioner, and served by the United States Marshal, for her arrest at Cincinnati. She was arrested, and her guardian sued out a *habeas corpus*, which was argued before Judge Parker, who decided that, not only was it in the power of the Court, but it became his sworn duty to allow the writ of *habeas corpus* in every well founded instance of unlawful imprisonment, whether under color of the laws of this State, or the United States, and to discharge the party wherever the detention or capture was illegal—otherwise the citizen would be deprived of the safeguard of his person. The grounds of this decision, in short, are: 1. That the warrant under which the United States Marshal made the arrest was insufficient, as not being within the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act, as it contained an allegation of Rosetta having been held to service in Kentucky, and no allegation of an escape. 2. That the decision of a competent Court of this State had declared Rosetta free, and this Court is bound to respect its decision. 3. That the bringing of a Slave on free soil liberates him or her.

A second warrant was sent for by the United States Commissioner, and the girl was rearrested. Having been twice declared free by competent State Courts, the Federal authorities have twice intervened to deliver her over to Slavery. She is in no sense of the words a fugitive from labor; she did not escape from any Slave State, but she was voluntarily brought by the agent of her alleged owner into a Free State, and detained there, when she chose to assert her freedom. The State Court whose decision has been thus disregarded has granted a rule against the United States Marshal to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for a contempt of Court.

Gen. Shields to be Appointed United States Senator.

The *Telegraph*, a paper published in Alton, Ill., spreads what is termed "an astounding rumor from Springfield," which it declares caps the climax of anything that has struck the tympanum of the Editor's ear for many a day. It is nothing more or less than that Governor Matteson, disregarding the choice of a United States Senator by the Legislature, has resolved to declare that election *void*; and on the ground that there is now a vacancy in the Senatorship, intends making an appointment to the post on his own responsibility! It is understood that General Shields is the gentleman designated by the Governor for that office.

The rumor goes on to say, that P. B. Fouke, Esq., is forthwith to sue out a writ of *mandamus* from the Supreme Court, requiring the Governor to issue a certificate of election to him, as Representative in Congress from this District. The ground which Mr. Fouke will assume is, that the votes cast for Judge Trumbull were void, and ought not to have been counted, in making up the returns.

Monthlies.

Harper's is a model number. The illustrated articles are by Geo. W. Curtis, on "Visits to the Dead in the Roman Catacombs;" J. T. Headley on the "Darien Exploring Expedition;" on "The Dog," and "The Norwegians," which have reached the fifty-fourth chapter. Other papers are of interest—such as the Review of Madden's "Countess of Blessington," and "The Lost Son of Ichabod Armstrong." The Editor's Table serves up "The Self-Made Man." The occupant of the "Easy Chair" goosips off the minor news, and "The Drawer" has very many scraps that are decidedly too good to be lost. The "Monthly Record" brings down the history of the world thirty-one day's later, and the Literary Notices and Gossip do Fiction unfold the present fashionable and literary shapes of affairs.

Putnam's has a portrait of Braxton W. Ellsworth, Esq., and, besides the Editorial notes, eighteen several articles. Most of these one would judge to be written by gentlemen of taste and leisure—dreamy men, who go out occasionally to see life, not who are daily in contact with life's hard realities. One writer gives us a paper on Revue Chinese, appreciating his oratorical power. Another, and a valuable one, is entitled "Curiosities of Puritan History"—handling the intolerance of the Mayflower-descended. A cursory old bachelor, or one who counterfeits that character, shows up the little annoyances that married people are wont to suffer for their good, as "Skeletons of the Household. A critic overhauls Mr. Abbott, whose book on Napoleon he holds to be "one of the most discreditable" and "most exceptionable yet written on that text."

We like the April number of the *Knickerbocker*—perhaps most of all because the "Editor's Table" is not only capital—as it always is—but also is presented in clean type, of good Christian size. The type that was—we don't know when the change was made—it was outrageous to put such tempting scraps into. A friend who has weak eyes told us that he always made his engagements for speeches, parties and the like to come off the last of the month, since on the first week he calculated Clark's *Knickerbocker* gossip to lay him up with *Hedonis Oculi*, or as his wife—a plain country woman—would call it, a "stye on the eye." Now, seeing its improved, leaded and larger appearance, he has cast the alum that he made curds of and the red precipitate out of the window, given the gold ring he rubbed it with to a Sunday school scholar, and killed the black cat whose tail he used to draw over it, as a last resort, to bring it to a head.

Twenty "articles" form the body of the month's number, of which the leader is a jolly one, entitled "Captain Davis—a California Ballad," by Fred. S. Cozzens. But for the contents, look to the advertisement—or, better, buy a year's subscription.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A very agreeable petite comedy, called "The Diary of a Young Wife," was produced here last evening with success. It is adapted from the French piece, *Les Memoires de Deux Jeunes Mariets*, and is one of those genteel little comediettas peculiarly suited for this company. The way it has been placed on the stage reflects the greatest credit on the management.

The story is slight. Two newly-married young ladies agree to keep diaries, and exchange them for their mutual improvement and gratification. These diaries fall into the hands of the gentlemen instead of their wives; and as they are written with much sincerity, provoke a little jealousy and a little passion. But the final paragraph—which is not read till the curtain is descending—makes everything straight. Miss Rosa Bennett, Mr. Lester and Mr. Stuart, were alike excellent, and contributed largely to the undoubted success of the piece.

Niblo's Garden.—The Pyne and Harrison Opera troupe gave an excellent Concert here last evening. The Theatre was entirely filled, and the audiences enjoyed itself in the most unmerciful manner. Miss Louisa Pyne was greeted with unusual warmth—increased beyond its ordinary intensity no doubt by sympathy for her recent sufferings, occasioned by the Philadelphia accident. Miss Louisa Pyne appears to have recovered entirely, and was much animated by her genial reception. Her accident has had the visible effect of making her thinner than when we last saw her, but has certainly not impaired the delicious quality of her voice.

The second part of the programme contained two pieces from the "Creation" and one from the "Messiah." Miss Louisa Pyne's rendering of the glorious song "With verdure clad," was the most successful effort of the evening. Oratorio music requires a chasteness and purity of phrasing and intonation not often found in an opera singer. In the third part, Miss Louisa Pyne gave Benedict's "Skylark," and, in response to the tumultuous *encore*, sung "Charlie is my darling." This produced another *encore*, and in the most indulgent humor the fair vocalist sang a second Scotch ballad. Miss Pyne also sung two Scotch ballads, "Hunting Tower," as *per* programme, and "Annie Laurie" as *per encore*. Mr. Harrison gave us a Romance, by Donizetti, and a Ballad by Hatton very acceptably. Mr. Borrani sang the Count's scene from "Sonnambula," "Rolling in foaming billows," from the "Creation," and "In happy moments," from "Martha." Mr. J. O. Atkins, an addition to this troupe, attempted the grand basso song from the "Messiah," "Why do the nations." It was a little beyond his power, but was sufficient to satisfy the audience that he possesses a good voice of considerable freshness and power. The best concerted piece of the evening was the duo from the "Crown Diamonds," by the Misses Pyne. Weber's masterly glee, "When the winds breathe soft," deals so largely in *pianissimoes* that the slightest falseness in the introduction destroys the effect. There certainly was a defection in one of the voices last night.

Mr. G. F. Bristow presided at the piano in a very stylo manner, and announced another concert for Monday next.

The Hutchinson Family had a numerous attendance and a hearty welcome at the Tabernacle last evening. Their "Reformation" and other old favorite songs were received with genuine and deserved applause. They will sing again at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening the 11th instant; on Thursday evening of this week at the Brooklyn Institute, and in East Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on Wednesday.

Grand Concert.—We would call attention to the Concert to be given by the Quartette and Organist of the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-third-street, announced for Wednesday evening next, April 4, in that edifice. The selections are admirable and will, no doubt, be rendered in a worthy manner by the *artistes*. The programme will be found in another column.

March in April—Highly Disagreeable.

Dust—wind—suffocation. These three words would stand in themselves for a weather item. A perfect hurricane has prevailed for two days and nights. The wind did not abate yesterday morning; nor did it die out last night. Borrah, like Sam, was "around." The signs creaked; shingles (up-country) flew; dust blew; the air was cold; eyes were clean put out. And tides fell—fell very low. Old pilots on the Ferry-boats say they have not known so low a tide for years. And they prophesy a return of Spring freshets when the water comes back again. Two of the boats were laid up yesterday; and passengers who came over the water saw "white-caps" in abundance, and thought of attacks of sea-sickness. Since the morning of Sunday the breeze—("Hail! gentle Spring!")—have blown steadily from the *Northwest*. Most of the vessels lying in the North River have two anchors down; and several of them, notwithstanding, have dragged and gone off, though they have been recovered. Yet, as the wind blows off the shore, we may hope to get through the week without hearing repetitions of the terrible wrecks that came upon us last season. We have as yet heard of no disaster of consequence.

The slip at the foot of Whitehall was entirely bare at low water, affording a capital opportunity for those fond of searching into a deep, dark subject.

The ferry-boats on the Hamilton-avenue and South Ferries were aground for some time, and only continued their trips by hauling one another out, causing considerable delay to the many vehicles crossing. There were as many as four funerals waiting for passage at one time at the Hamilton Ferry, together with carts, wagons, &c., sufficient to fill Whitehall to Water-street.

In the middle of the South Ferry Slip is a large rock, upon which the boats ground at ordinary low tides, and we should suppose it would be a great saving to the Company to blow up the rock, when compared with the loss of copper and wear of the boat's bottoms it occasions. After every low tide, small boats can be seen in the Slip, grappling for the copper rubbed off by the said rock.

Term Day.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened its April Term yesterday. Nine capital cases were set down for trial. Arguments were heard on a motion to quash the indictment against Hyler, Merrigent and Irving, for the murder of Poole. The regular trials begin this day. The Court will sit daily and dispose of the calendar as rapidly as possible.

Several important criminal cases (not capital) are to be tried this Term in the Court of Sessions.

In the Supreme Court, Hon. Justice Mitchell will hold the Circuit; Hon. Justice Roosevelt, the Special Term; Hon. Justice Clerke, Chambers; and Hon. Justice Cowles, will preside at Oyer and Terminer.

In the Superior Court, Chief Justice Oakley and Hon. Justice Campbell, will hold Trial Terms; Hon. Justice Daly and Hon. Justice Hoffman, General Terms; and for the present, in consequence of the illness of Justice Hoffman, Hon. Justice Bosworth will hold a Special Term.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Monday, April 2, 1855.

At the Afternoon Session of the Assembly, on Saturday, no quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered. After passing a resolution declaring all absentees guilty of contempt, and fining them therefor one day's pay, the minority adjourned.

This morning the House met under the call, but soon opened the doors to let in the delinquents. In a brief period the quorum necessary to do business was obtained, and then the proceedings went on in order. The Committee of nine reported the bill to allow the Manhattan Gas Company to increase their facilities for exporting from the public. On the acceptance of the report, the entire morning session was passed, finally with an affirmative vote.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

There was a thin attendance of Senators this morning, and yet a question was started involving the character of Senators, of the Senate, and of the Executive Department of the State. I am constrained to give the matter, as it appeared in debate, a full hearing:

Mr. Butts, in a question of privilege, remarked that he found an article in the Albany Register of this morning which reflected upon the Senate. If true, it demanded an investigation. He moved the following resolution:

Whereas, Circumstances of a reliable character make it appear that His Excellency, Myron H. Clark, Governor of this State, did, on the 26th day of March last, direct a message to deliver to the Senate, in Executive Session, a message; and

Whereas, Such message has never been regularly communicated to this body; thereby involving the dignity and integrity not only of the Executive, but of every member and officer of the Senate, in the grave, and, if true, disreputable charge of having suppressed the same: therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be forthwith appointed, with full power to send for persons and papers to investigate the facts, and report thereon at the earliest possible moment to the Senate, and that the Attorney General be requested to attend and aid said Committee in conducting such examinations.

After several questions of order had been raised,

Mr. Walker remarked, that as the Senate was this third morning, he would move to lay the subject on the table. When every Senator was present to answer for himself, was the proper time to examine the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Whitney moved that the Senate go into Executive session, with closed doors. [Out of order; the special order having been announced.]

Mr. Dickinson, in the course of the brief discussion, stated that the communication from the Governor had been sent to him, and he put it in his pocket, and kept it there.

A motion was made to postpone the special order.

Debate ensuing the President, (Mr. Williams,) declared the motion not debatable.

Mr. Dickinson appealed from the decision of the Chair, rendering the question debatable.

Mr. Whitney—We have arrived at one fact, at least—the fact that the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Dickinson) put a message from the Governor, designed for the Senate withdrawing a nomination, into his own pocket. He has been guilty of suppressing an important public document designed for the Senate. The message must be communicated to the Senate. The whole subject has got to be reopened. He would not give a straw for the nomination as it now stood.

Mr. Dickinson did not thank the Senator for his attempt to instruct him. When the Governor sent him a communication for the Senate, and a private letter to do with that communication just as he pleased, he should act as he deemed best.

Mr. Lansing—Does the Senator pretend that he has a private letter from the Governor relating to this subject?

Mr. Dickinson—I do.

Mr. Lansing—Won't you produce it here?

Mr. Dickinson—Not now, for any one.

Mr. Whitney—That letter will have to be made public before this discussion ends.

Mr. Z. Clark considered that the sooner this subject was settled the better. He hoped it would be disposed of now.

Mr. Dayton thought the question to be decided now was, who was Governor, Myron H. Clark or A. B. Dickinson? (Laughter.)

Mr. Dickinson—The communication came to me when the appointment of Dr. Thompson was under discussion. I did not look to ascertain what was in it. But the letter which accompanied it left me to do with the communication as I saw fit, and I acted as any other honorable, high-minded Senator would act under the same circumstances.

Mr. Z. Clark—Did not the letter give you an indication of what the communication to the Senate was?

Mr. Dickinson—Perhaps it did. But I returned it to the Governor, and he can do what he likes with it.

Mr. Hopkins objected to this manner of divulging the proceedings of Executive Sessions. Senators doing so should make the *amende honorable*.

Mr. Bailey regarded the appeal as wrong. The rule provided that all questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Mr. Whitney concurred with the Senator from the Thirteenth in relation to divulging proceedings in Executive Session. He charged that the Senator from the Twenty-sixth was the first person to make said revelations.

Mr. Butts had made no revelation of secret proceedings in offering the resolution. He proposed it, and the Senate could it in Executive Session or in open Senate, as it desired.

Mr. Dickinson read part of the article in the *Register*. What did this Senator come here with this paper in one hand and his resolutions in another if not to divulge proceedings in Executive Session.

Mr. Butts would inquire of the Senator from the 26th if the communication was addressed to him? [Mr. D. did not reply.

Mr. Bishop thought the persons moving in this matter would not make much out of it.

Mr. Dickinson withdrew his appeal, and the special order being announced, the whole subject was dropped. In connection with this movement, I copy from the *Evening Journal* the following paragraph, which may serve to set the matter straight:

Mr. Butts, of Allegany, rose to a question of privilege this morning, and read from a paper a charge that a message from the Governor, addressed to the Senate in Executive Session, had been suppressed. After discussion, the question was laid on the table. The facts of the case are simply these: The Governor did send such a message, withdrawing the nomination for Health Officer, but in a private note to Senator Dickinson, distinctly stated that the withdrawal was not to be presented unless it was certain Dr. Thompson's nomination could not be confirmed. No such contingency arising, the Senator, as directed, withheld the message withdrawing the nomination.

GENERAL ORDERS.

After this, there was a good amount of business transacted in Committee of the whole—mainly such as do not interest you and yours.

SUSPENDING THE RULES.

Senator Dickinson moved to suspend the fortieth rule of the Senate, the order of motions and resolutions being reached by suspending all the other orders. The Senate refused, 10 to 13, to suspend the rules, whereupon the mover asked for a reconsideration, and that the reconsideration do go to the table, until he could rally his political friends to the rescue. His motion to lay on the table prevailed by a unanimous vote, the intimation thrown out that the majority might retaliate when they had gathered their forces, proving an effectual lash.

VOTING THE BOYS KNIVES.

One of the Senators moved a resolution that the Clerk of the Senate procure knives for the page boys. Senator Brooks moved to amend, that "the money to pay for the knives should be furnished by Senators voting for the resolve." The amendment prevailed on a call of the roll—Ayes 12, Noes 6. Another amendment, limiting the expenditure to $1 per knife, was then adopted, and then the resolution was passed—Ayes 13, Noes 9; and thus grave Senators passed a half hour or somewhat less, on a question which involved the expenditure of $6. There are six boys—consequently six knives, each $1. The thirteen Senators voting aye will therefore be called upon to contribute each forty-six and one-sixth cents. I hope they will not bank out.

J. B. S.

Court of Appeals.

No. 41 concluded; Nos. 43, 45, 46, 48 reserved for April 5; No. 32 exchanged with No. 15, and on argument.

Calendar for April 3, Nos. 33, 34, 35, 37, 31, 15, 23, 37, 39, 13, 41.

☞ Mrs. Daniel Webster, who was so severely injured on Friday by a fall from her carriage, is improving. Her wounds were principally about the head.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—JUST OPENED one hundred and fifty new Paris-made Clocks, for sale at a small advance on the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos. 332 and 333 Broadway.

TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS—THE largest and most splendid assortment ever in the City, with a large stock of velvets, Brussels and tapestry carpets, cheap for cash. R. ANDERSON & CO., No. 19 Canal-st.

GOODWIN & COIT'S PERFECT KITCHEN RANGE.—An excellent Cooking Range, unsurpassed for economic heat. G. & C. invite the attention of families, builders, hotel keepers, and private families, to their improved water back range. This perfect Range has no equal in convenience, expedition and economic cooking. An inspection will satisfy the most judges of its superior merits, and very reasonable prices.

G. & C. have also perfected a unique Summer Range, intended especially for private families. Its beauty of design, compact form, many culinary conveniences, facility of ignition, great saving of fuel, and small cost, commend it as the most useful and economical range ever devised for the comfort and convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season.

N. B.—Citizens intending to reside in the country during the Summer months will find this range eminently adapted to their wants. GOODWIN & COIT,
Designers, manufacturers and dealers in Ranges, Stoves, &c.; No. 265 Water-st., corner of Peck-slip, N. Y.
Charles Goodwin, Nicholas L. Coit.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 128 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

GOLD LACE.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by
CHARLES LAMSON,
sole agent for the United States, No. 58 Nassau-st.

Office of the Orient Mutual Insurance Co.,
New-York, March 20, 1855.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement is published, showing the result of its first year's business:

Total amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1854, to 28th February, 1855, both inclusive		$927,670 22
Earned Premiums during the year, as above	$676,260 79	
Less Return Premiums	32,502 31	$643,758 97
Losses, including $23,000 of claims, ascertained but not yet due	$361,512 11	
Reinsurance	15,000 00	
Expenses, loss of interest, and losses of 5 per cent. on Subscription Notes	69,906 71	446,418 77
Profit		$197,337 18

ASSETS 28TH FEBRUARY, 1855.

Cash in Bank		$18,235 66
Loans on Call against Collateral Securities		50,000 00
Bills Receivable—viz.:		
Premium Notes	$393,705 37	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	490,192 04	703,897 36
Uncollected Premiums and Claims due the Company		33,971 97
Total		$705,304 99

In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th May next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John I. Aspinwall,	Moses H. Grinnell,	W. A. Fletcher,
John Auchincloss,	John H. Hicks,	Frederick W. Read,
James Brown,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsell,
N. D. Carlile,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
George Christ,	John T. Kisching,	H. Reed,
Francis Cornet,	Robert L. Kemp,	Silas F. Sanderson,
Eugene Dutilh,	Geo. E. Lunkards,	F. A. Schumacher,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Charles Lamson,	C. E. Sutton,
F. O. Foster,	A. M. Lawrence,	John S. Williams,
Josh. Gaillard, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	William S. Wilson,
	Mortimer Livingston,	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
Charles Irving, Secretary.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that Mr. ELBRECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 20 handsome building lots on 43d and 44th-sts., between 9th and 10th-aves; 1 lot on 10th-av., near 46th-st.; 3 lots on 10th-av., near 47th-st.; 6 lots on 10th-av., near 48th-st.; 4 lots on 10th-av., with brick houses, with stores, Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, Seventh-st., near Houston-st.; 1 fine lot on the corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st.; lots on 32d-st., near 2d-av.; cottage-house and lot on 37th-st., near 4th-av.; the handsome cottage and lot No. 1 Dean-st., Brooklyn, with a beautiful four-story residence at Fort Washington, New-York. This is a very handsome residence, and the grounds are elegantly laid out with every modern improvement. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILDER'S PATENT STILL TRIUMPHANT.—A SALAMANDER SAFE of this Patent preserved the books and valuable papers of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, at the destruction of their Oil Manufactory, No. 10 Henry-st., March 19, 1855.

The Safes have been severely tested during the last twelve years, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

Those who desire security can find at Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. a large assortment of RICH & COM'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (WILDER'S PATENT,) secured by the "La Belle" Locks.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure safes, valuable plate and money chests, and the key is not of an objectionable size.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 406 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvets	10c. to 16c. per yard.
Rich Tapestry	7c. to 10c. per yard.
Rich Brussels	7c. to 10c. per yard.
Rich Three-Ply	6c. to 7c. per yard.
Ingrains	3c. to 5c. per yard.

and other goods equally low.

REDUCTION OF RATES ON CALIFORNIA freight.—WELLS, FARGO & CO. dispatch their express for California, &c., on THURSDAY next, April 5, at 2 P. M., at the office, No. 61 Broadway. GEORGE L. FOX, Agent.
Rates; freight for San Francisco, (weighing not less than 17 pounds to the cubic foot,) is taken at 35 cents per pound; if permitted to lie over on the Isthmus until the next succeeding steamer from Panama, 30 cents per pound.
Our express leaves on the 5th and 20th of each month via Panama, and 13th and 27th of each month via Nicaragua route.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the best and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, and they were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks.
C. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to attend to the sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction at the residence of families that intend breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

32 AND 34 JOHN-ST., COR

THE CYPRIAN VAGRANTS.

Twenty-Four Women Discharged by Judge Roosevelt.

New Order of Vagrancy Proceedings.

Important Letter of District Attorney Hall.

Yesterday morning, *seventy-four* of the women committed to Blackwell's Island as vagrants and prostitutes were brought before Judge ROOSEVELT on habeas corpus, and their release demanded. His Honor first held, that, as the matter was brought before Justice MORRIS, the whole matter should be decided by him.

Mr. BLANCHARD said that Justice MORRIS had ordered ANN GILLEN to be discharged, but had not signed the order. He, (Mr. BLANCHARD,) therefore requested His Honor to sign it.

His Honor remarked that Judge MORRIS must sign his own orders; that he had no authority to do so.

Mr. MACGREGOR stated that Mrs. MATILDA WADE was discharged on Friday last, and that Judge MORRIS had ordered that the returns in the other cases of habeas corpus should be made then.

His Honor said that the case should be attended to by Judge MORRIS; that it was brought before him in the first place, and not before the Supreme Court; that he could not decide the question. He then called for the District Attorney.

The Constable who brought the *girls from the Island* stated, and offered to make affidavit to the same, that he had told the District Attorney that the girls were there, but that Mr. HALL had refused to appear against them, and had told him that they would probably all be discharged.

His Honor therefore directed that they should be discharged *by default*.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL ON JUDGE MORRIS' DECISION—NEW ARRANGEMENT RECOMMENDED.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, yesterday addressed to the Mayor the following letter, in relation to vagrancy proceedings. It will be seen that new and more effective measures are recommended:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, April 2, 1855. }

MY DEAR SIR: In regard to your application for my views of the effect which the decision of Judge MORRIS has upon the vagrancy proceedings that you have set in motion, I beg leave to say:

That the order which you last *sent to the Police will abundantly remedy the difficulties* upon the arrest, complained of by the learned Justice. The officers will only arrest *for acts and words indicating vagrancy occurring at the time of arrest or shortly antecedent thereto.* They will be prepared to make oath of these specific acts and words. If in the actions of the supposed prostitutes nothing of present import is discovered and the arrest is desirable, any officer cognizant of recent acts can make preliminary affidavits before a Magistrate of "acts of prostitution without means of lawful employment," and the Magistrate can then authorize an arrest by warrant. It might be well for the officer *in case of doubt to accompany* the suspected person to her alleged residence, and make inquiries there. These details are embraced by your phrase in order of "extraordinary circumspection." After the arrest is made, the parties may be taken before a Magistrate, who will take the affidavit in writing to frame such effect as the following:

"A. B. being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a police officer of the ——— District Police; that he is acquainted with ———, now present; that he arrested her on the ——— in ——— street; that to heard her *reputed* character, &c., (or) that he saw her, &c., &c.; that he has also heretofore seen her, (or) heard her in the public streets, &c.; that she commonly walks the streets at late hours of the night alone, &c., &c.; that she resides at No. ——— street, which is a reputed house of prostitution; that he has seen her, (in company with men, at various times enter said house, &c., &c., &c."

The affidavit being made as speedily as may be possible for the Magistrate to infer therefrom the vagrancy, it will be signed, and the prisoner informed of his right to counsel, and to immediate cross-examination. If she decline this, let the fact be noted. She will then be informed of her right to produce witnesses, if she chooses, and any she names *will be forthwith sent for.* If this be declined also, let this fact be noted. If she cross-examines, or produces witnesses, the matter elicited are also to be written down, signed and certified. If the vagrancy is made out, the papers will be attached together, with the usual record of vagrancy, referring to them as schedule. This will be signed and sworn to and filed with the Clerk of the Sessions. Judge MORRIS thinks a copy must also be filed with the County Clerk. Judge INGRAHAM, in a recent decision, thought otherwise. I *respectfully concur* with the latter; but, for the sake of avoiding all difficulty, and all appearance of technicalities with justice, *the double course may be adopted.*

The Magistrate then issues his warrant of commitment, which should contain a direction after ordinary offenses, "and to Warden of the City Prison and his Deputies *and to* whomsoever it may concern, to convey to the said keeper of the Penitentiary"—thus avoiding the trick practiced by some "gentlemen learned in the law" (and winked at by some Judges) *of serving habeas corpus* while the prisoners are *en transitu* to confinement and in custody of some subordinate not technically named in the commitment.

If the arrest was made upon present acts or upon a warrant issued upon past deeds; if the affidavit details specific acts of vagrancy; if the Magistrate offers cross-examination and the bringing of witnesses; if the record and papers be full and properly filed; if the commitment be special, I cannot see how the law of vagrancy can be practically set aside. At any rate the authorities can proceed in this wise until some new "higher law" prompts to a newer and more cautious course—for the Latin maxim charges to *Judices mutandur et non mutantur ab illis.*

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

NO ARRESTS LAST NIGHT.

In consequence of the decision of Judge MORRIS no arrests of Cyprians were made last night. A vigilant eye will be kept on them in future, however. The policemen have received orders to arrest any woman guilty of a breach of the peace by acting in a disorderly or indecent manner, or by blocking the sidewalks, &c. The recent action of the Mayor, it will be seen, will have, at all events, a salutary effect in compelling the street-walkers to be a little more circumspect in their conduct in the street.

A Indigenant Gubernatorial.

ALBANY, March 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

In your paper of yesterday No. 1101, there is a great mistake in the article headed "Storming of the D. m. Castle," t. w. JOHN C. TEFFORD, the keeper of the house in question is not a Dutchman, but a German, and has never in his life spent one hour in Holland, he is a native of the same place where I am from and have known him from his childhood on, so that I am quite sure, that he is no Dutchman; although every German is generally by every Ignoramus called a Dutchman, I had expected, that you had studied Geography a little better, than I see you have; or is there neither any distinction with you between a yankee and a Turk, or a Spaniard and an Arab. Yours,

WILLIAM DIMSDALE, from Germany.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1855.

The attention of collectors and other officers of the customs, as well as all persons interested and engaged in carrying passengers in steamships and other vessels, is specially called to the provisions of the act not of Congress, approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," and a strict compliance with its terms and provisions enjoined upon the aforesaid officers and other persons interested.

It will be observed that, whilst this act prescribes spaces of certain clear superficial feet of deck to each passenger, (other than cabin passengers,) it moreover fixes a maximum by restricting the number of such passengers allowed to be carried in any such vessel in the proportion of one to every two tons of said vessel's tonnage measurement, excluding children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. It follows, that though a vessel might afford clear spaces of the dimensions indicated for a greater number of passengers than four to every two tons of her tonnage measurement, yet if the number should exceed that allowed by her tonnage measurement, the penalties imposed by the law would attach; or if her tonnage measurement should allow a greater number of passengers than according to the clear spaces prescribed by law she could carry, yet if the number shall exceed that allowed by the clear spaces prescribed by law, the penalties imposed by the law would equally attach. In other words, the one rule, as to the number of passengers a vessel is entitled to carry, is a limitation upon the other. The tonnage of each vessel, according to Custom-House measurement, is the rule, save, in steerage, as well as the measurement of the space allotted to passengers, in order to determine the number of passengers she is entitled to carry.

In order to determine the number of passengers a vessel is entitled to carry in accordance with the spaces specified by this act, the height between decks must be measured from the inside edge of the coamings or deck beams to the upper surface of said lockers or enclosed spaces, which shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act, and the spaces occupied by said lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deducted from the spaces allowable for the use of passengers.

For example: The spaces in the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if any there be, will be, 10 by 6—96 feet; lower deck, 15 by 6—180 feet; two-deck vessels, 14 by 7½—196 feet.

The encumbering by merchandise or stores, not the personal baggage of the passengers, except in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, of any part of the space occupied by the passengers, will vitiate the whole space, unless the part so encumbered be separated from that so occupied, by a substantial bulkhead.

The deck or platform must be of a permanent nature, fixed, and supervisor or water.

Collectors will keep a special account of the moneys received under the 16th section of this act on account of deceased passengers; and, before making payments to any board or commission of the description mentioned in the law, will make a report to the Department of the number and designation of the boards or commissions appointed and acting under the authority of the State in which their respective ports are situated, to enable the Department to determine which is entitled to receive the same.

It will be perceived that the 19th section of this act expressly repeals all former laws on the subject, except so far as concerns the prosecution, recovery, distribution *or remission of any fines, penalties and forfeitures* which may have been incurred under former laws prior to the day this act shall go into effect; which, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the Continent, is within thirty days from the time of its approval; with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the Continent, and from ports in Europe, is within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports to other parts of the world, is within six months from the time of its approval. The provisions of existing laws will be enforced until this act shall go into effect, as above specified.

It is deemed sufficient only further to call your particular attention to the 1st, 2d, 6th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th sections of this act, in which certain provisions, different from existing laws, have been enacted, and to state that all the requirements of said sections must be strictly enforced.

Collectors are directed to furnish the masters of all vessels engaged in transporting passengers between their respective ports and foreign countries, and each owner or consignee of any such vessel, residing at their ports, with one copy of this Circular.

JAMES GUTHRIE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LIBEL CASE.—JACOB W. MILLER, of Cohoes, sued J. H. MASTEN, publisher of the *Cataract*, of that village, for libelous publication in 1853. The issue was tried last week, and after a protracted examination and able arguement on both sides, the Jury returned a verdict of no cause of action. The Court subsequently allowed to the defendant $100 to cover costs.

☞ PETER VAN ANTWERP died at his residence at Cooyman's, Albany County, on the 26th of March, ult., in the 76th year of his age. He was the father of General V. P. VAN ANTWERP, of Iowa. He was always a radical Democrat, casting his first vote for JEFFERSON, and remaining steadfast to the Democratic doctrines in their purity of that day, to the time of his decease.

☞ DENNIS WINSOR, one of the first settlers, *and first Postmaster of the Grand Rapids, Michigan*, died in that city, on Thursday last, aged 71.

Mr. MACREADY has been giving a reading from the English poets, for the benefit of the infirmary at Bradford.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and unlike all other remedies, while it cures the disease it gives strength and flesh to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who experimented its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Rushton's death it is prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 105, 273 and 511 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. KEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at *very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis.* Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Scotch Ale—Muir & Son's sparkling Edinburgh ale, Nos. 5 & 7 Co.'s and Allsop's India pale ale, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London brown stout and orter, in casks of 3 dozen pints, all in superior order, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Electrotyping! Electrotyping!! No. 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.
A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW-YORK ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.
WHITNEY & JOCELYN'S WOOD ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
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☞ Great Inducements for Publishers and Others.—To duplicate, in copper, their wood engravings and type pages. All electro casts by the subscriber are guaranteed to print clear, and to be surpassed in sharpness and durability. 2000 new cuts for printers' use on hand, from which electrotypes are furnished. Orders from the City and country solicited.
A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 60 and 60 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Persons instructed practically in the business.

☞ Plumbers' Association.—A meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers of New-York and its vicinity will be held at Mozart Saloon, Chatham-st., No. 65, on TUESDAY EVENING, 3d of April, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance to all Journeymen Plumbers will be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM FOWLER,	RICHARD CUSKELLY,
LINDLEY JOCELYN,	JOHN FRANCIS,
WILLIAM S. CLARK,	JOHN H. GRAHAM,
SOLOMON GILSON,	WILLIAM DANIEL,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
JEREMY CLARKE,	CHARLES WYNNE,
WILLIAM C. HALL,	JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM H. WILKEN,	A. SMITH.

☞ Bounty Land.—Army officers, soldiers, seamen, marines, and the widows, minor children, heirs-at-law and next of kin of such deceased officers, soldiers, seamen, marines, and Indians, (on their surviving widows or minor children,) who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and our agent will obtain the warrants. We have made arrangements with the Department at Washington without any unusual delay for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRAFORD, 371-st.-st. REFERENCES.—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Mercury Bank.

☞ Scotch Snuff.—Put a small quantity of J. S. SAFFORD'S OLIVE FAB into a saucer, over which stir of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become impregnated with the delightful blended aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the recovery of the patient, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by
J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ Colds, Coughs and Sore Throats.—Use T. S. SAFFORD'S OLIVE FAB, which is inhaled and applied, and is not taken. Pamphlets of 19 octavo pages, containing a large number of very recent certificates, from well-known prominent citizens of New-York and vicinity, can be had gratis. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by
J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT, with Fowler Proof Locks that never have been opened. Twelve years in use and not a dollars worth of goods or papers lost in any of them. They have been tested in every conflagration that has occurred in this city for the last twelve years, and stood the severest trials. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 1 & 3 Gold-st., the only makers of Safes containing Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

☞ Flowering Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 30,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, for sale by them at their Nurseries as follows:
Those superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained of any price. Flower Catalogues to No. 152 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician who has lost his health in a few days after years of suffering from General Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Anacharsis Institute Farmers' Club.—A Meeting of the Club will be held at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 231 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Agriculture and Horticulture, compared. Small will be brought and distributed. A full attendance is desired.
H. HOWARD, Secretary.

☞ Splendid Signs.—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAVLER, who left England in the year 1850, he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stockford, New Road, Manchester, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN of middle age, widower, with three children, of respectability and means, and a member of Christian principles, is desirous of finding a Christian companion for himself and mother for his children. Will be happy to correspond with a single lady or widow, of devoted piety and domestic habits, and of some property; not over 35 years of age. All correspondence to be directed and post-paid, and addressed named until a personal interview is desired upon. Address A. R. B., of this City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man, 23 years of age, who purposes going to California, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony. His worldly means is sufficient to keep a wife respectably. Young ladies with such an object in view are invited to correspond. If necessary, daguerreotypes can be exchanged. All communications confidential. Address
ARMAND W., Chatham Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN—Of the most undoubted respectability and possessed of considerable property, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. As the gentleman is both sincere and eligible, he would have no objection to correspond with parents. No interview desired until a correspondence has proved the sincerity of both parties. Address A. D. S., Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front parlor (furnished or unfurnished,) and sunrise adjoining, on 26 floor, and good board, in a small private family, keeping a few respectable boarders, at No. 47 Hammond-st., near Warren-place. House modern built; having gas, water, &c. Desirable location. Terms moderate. Possession immediately. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front-parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, one front room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 1,060 Broadway, rooms to let in front or rear, to families or grown persons or single gentlemen. House is new and has the modern improvements. Is very convenient to cars and stages. Reference required.

BOARDING.—In Chambers-st., a large front parlor on the second floor with pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Can be had with board on application at No. 131 Chambers-st. A small room if required. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK will have vacant on the 1st April, a front and back parlor, on the second floor, which she is desirous of renting permanently with board. Likewise, two or three vacancies on the upper floors. Apply at No. 34 West 26th-st., nearly opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Handsome large parlors, with bedrooms attached, on the second floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with closets and gas, may be had, either furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, most desirable situation, a few minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, by application at No 170 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Rooms on the second story of a modern built house to let with board. Also, a safe room on the third story. The rooms are furnished with large parlors, hot and cold water and gas. Possession given on the 1st of May. Address R., Box No. 65, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts. Pleasant rooms in suites or separately can be had. The rooms are well furnished; the house commodious and as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Spring arrangements for board can be made by applying soon at No. 47 Concord-st. Pleasant rooms for families or gentlemen. Location desirable and convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A small family with one child would like board, in a genteel private family near to Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st.; no objections to a private family, where the employment of sewing is an object. Address F., Box No. 114 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by two moral young men, in a small, pleasant family, where an agreeable and comfortable home may be enjoyed. Address, stating location, &c., G. O., this office.

BOARD WANTED—By a single gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Situation between 9th and 17th-sts. preferred. Best of reference given. Address C. W. J., Times office.

TURKISH COFFEE HOUSE—No 625 Broadway, where Chibouks (long pipes,) Nargilles (water pipes,) pure Turkish Coffee (thick), &c., are served in true Ottoman style. Also, Gideon Thomas recommends genuine Turkish Tobacco, may be had there only.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentleman can find a nicely furnished room, with or without board, unfurnished, in a private family, at No. 19 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET.—In a private family, two or three elegantly furnished rooms with or without board. The house is elegant and new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—Three very desirable unfurnished rooms with board, No. 160 East Broadway, one door above Rutger-st. Apply at No. 170 Cherry-st., a few doors above Market-st.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD.—A back parlor, on the first floor, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 169 Amos-st., near Bleecker. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man desires a small front room, with board, in a private family, for self and son, in a private family either in Jersey City or Brooklyn. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. Unexceptionable references given. Address R. V., Box No. 1,130 Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family having more room than they require, would let (without board) to one or more gentlemen of quiet and regular habits a suit of parlors. They will be newly furnished in handsome style and let in the best order. Reference required. Apply on the premises, No. 179 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 6 P. M.

141 NINTH-STREET.—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms, in suites or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College-place.

65 HENRY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Square front room, with partial board, to let to single gentlemen. Location pleasant and within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. No moving in May.

A YOUNG LADY.—Teacher of Music—wishes to make an arrangement with some agreeable private family who may also might give instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing, in exchange for board. Address R. L., Times Office.

NOS. 79 AND 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Rooms in suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen. House first class, between 26th and 27th-sts. Omnibus every five minutes. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD.—May be had for families or single gentlemen at No. 161 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN find excellent board with a genteel family, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor and day for the low price of $5 per week, at No. 97 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Sixth-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—pleasantly accommodates a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN H. YALE.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET WARE.—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold edged and decorated; cut glass, water goblets, wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, cruets, &c.; Parian marble statuettes, vases, &c., in great variety. The French porcelain ware is sold almost as low as the common English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Wholesale and retail. Dealers in crockery, &c., are invited to examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, 56 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, above Windle's house furnishing store.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.—On the southwest corner of Broadway and 4th-st., is now prepared to furnish very superior accommodations, with or without board. Those desiring meals will have the satisfaction of knowing that their tables will be supplied by that eminent caterer, Mr. G. E. Shelley, of Shelley's, whose beautiful establishment is immediately contiguous.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at ½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Robinson will read a paper entitled *Historical Notices of Connecticut.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

CHARLES E. FOGG, late of Fulton-st., will open the spacious store No. 246 Pearl-st., formerly occupied by Smith & Lounsbery, between Madison and Cherry-sts., on TUESDAY, April 3, for a mattress, bedstead and bedding warehouse, where he would be happy to see his friends and the public generally.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Hotel, pubic, plumbers' fixtures, tea sets, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with pure silver at short notice, and warranted by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 227 Broadway.

CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—Elegant assortment now opening, and prices much reduced, in many cases 25 per cent reduction.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 292 Broadway.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, G. C. GRIFFLEY, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—The creditors of ROBERT GILMOR, late, prior to August, 1847, will present their claims, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, at his residence.
M. C. MORGAN, No. 99 West-st.

FIRE AND RIVER FIRE BRATS—Constructed of Iron, Muntoe, Lamb and Veal, to suit any purchaser. Inquire of THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Bedford-street.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Bound in a handsome style. Cheap, at No. 185 William-st.
ABEL & FORSTER.

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JAMES ROBINSON, No. 116 Pearl-st.

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Which is of the deepest interest to the public Unless to those who are entitled to enjoy the rights of citizens."—Judge STORY.

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OR THE NATURALIZATION LAWS
Of the United States, from the foundation of the Government, including those repealed, as well as those in force.

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This Work is entirely free from all partisan character. The great interest that prevails throughout the land in reference to Naturalized citizens, renders it imperative on the part of every voter, native or alien, to understand thoroughly the rights and privileges of all parties.

Question—Do you want to know what privileges Foreigners now enjoy?
Answer—Read the Native and Alien.
Question—If I am a Foreigner, and want to know why I should be Naturalized, and how to do it—how can I learn?
Answer—Purchase Native and Alien.
Question—They say "Sam's around"—where can "Sam" learn his A. B. C's?
Answer—Buy a copy of Native and Alien—The Naturalization Book.
Published at Rochester, N. Y., by
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PRICE 25 CENTS.

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☞ *Book Agents can sell the above in every State of the Union.*
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☞ *Orders may be addressed as above, or to*
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PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
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Containing 52 Illustrations and Plans for Laying out Grounds, with full directions for Planting Forest Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers. 1 vol., 12mo. *Price $1 50.*
From the Daily Commercial.

The growing taste for Landscape Gardening, and the elegant embellishment of grounds in the United States, has created a demand for just such a work as one lay down the rules of the science, and teach the modes of their application. The author of this work has had excellent opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the profession of Landscape Gardening in the United States, and in the celebrated Gardens of St. Cloud and Versailles. Several of his performances in the vicinity of this city are well known and justly admired. In the work itself will be found all the information necessary to give the student a knowledge of the art, together with each illustration, so plain as will render the rule perfectly intelligible. The book is a handsome volume of over three hundred pages, on clear white paper, and good typography, containing twenty-two illustrations and plans, and from its style as well be attractive to all, on account both of matter and manner.
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The work is truly American in its character, and is written in a plain, practical style, unincumbered with such as is now needed by the masses of the American people. It contains numerous illustrative engravings adapted to the village lot and the country cottage, as well as to the extensive domain of the more wealthy, together with directions for forming lawns, parks, planting flower gardens, &c., &c., &c., and concludes with brief directions for the kitchen garden.
MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO.,
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For sale by C. M. SAXTON & CO.; TYSON & PHINNEY, No. 176 Fulton-st., and Booksellers generally.

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ISAAC T. HOPPER,
One of the noblest men God ever sent into this world, or a model of practical Christianity, as you may see on every page of his story. *You are invited to peruse the graphic portraiture of his life,* as drawn by the eloquent pen and warm heart of his biographer,
MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILDS.
You will rise from its perusal a better person, stimulated with fresh determination to live a higher life.
16,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.
And the demand has increased of late. It is a volume which should find a place and be read in every family in the land.
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ALSO, BONNET FRAMES.
Cheap for cash, at
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Just received,
100 cases RICH STRAW and LACE BONNETS.
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100 boxes RICH FRENCH FLOWERS of the latest styles, *which will be sold at reduced prices for cash,* by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
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MAGNETIC POWDERS.

There's no'er no peace about the house,
There's no'er no peace at all;
Where nightly cruizzer rat and mouse,
And roach and bed bug crawl;
But Lyon's Powders will his Pills,
The nuisance soon decrease,
Rats, mice and bugs they quickly kill,
And give the household peace.
DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, No. 628 Broadway.

MACARONI.
HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

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EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON
TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated on the Bay and Harbor of New-York. Dwelling-houses—some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth sufficient to fill the Bulkheads, about 1,200 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and having 17 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall; between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, for less than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEVER WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled	$20
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	20
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with second	25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	40
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved	50
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	50
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	60
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dagguerreotypers	110
RICH WATCHES for Jewellers, with second and a key	60
REAL GOLD JURGENSEN'S WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$180 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Lever	125 to 150
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 125
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	150 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	25 to 30
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	30 to 35
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	15 to 20
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 20
SILVER LEVER WATCHES	12 to 15
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. P. Cooper, Wiener, and all celebrated makers	

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOOD MORNING, SIR.—How do you feel this morning? Ah, now I'm comfortable since I got my beard off. Yes, I'm old now as I tell all who read this paper that I can prove beyond all doubt that my Ongoent will force the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Prior to W. H. DUDLEY, Westfield, Conn., and others. If a bottle is sent to any part of the country, R. G. GRAHAM, No. 216 Broadway, (basement); HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SHEFFER, No. 44 South-st., Philadelphia; SPALDING No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, No. 126 Main-st., Buffalo; and all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE ON CLINTON-AV.

CHESTNUT-ST., NEAR FULTON-AV.—A cottage with 10 rooms and bath; gas throughout; hot and cold water; in perfect order; lot 25x100. Apply on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET, with stable, at Flushing, L. I. Apply to WHITNEY, MOSE & STEVENS, 52 Cedar-st.

DWELLING FOR SALE OR TO LET—Five story and basement brick house, No. 46 East Houston-st. Inquire of PUDDEFOOT & CO., No. 1 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three-story brick house, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Apply to HALL & CALDOR, No. 365 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three-story brick house, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Apply to HALL & CALDOR, No. 365 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick house, No. 10 Willow-st. Apply to J. P. SUNDAHL, No. 5 Sycamore-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANIC

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BROADWAY RAILROAD, &c.

Important Move.

The following communication was received in the Board of Aldermen last evening, from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 2.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I enclose a copy of a bill recently introduced into the Assembly of this State, which, as I am informed, has already been ordered to a third reading, and which, in my opinion, is pregnant with important consequences to this City, being another of the many designs upon our chartered rights projected by those who seek to accomplish stealthily at Albany what they dare not attempt in New-York. This project has for its aim a reversal of the decisions of the Courts on the subject matter of a Railroad in Broadway, and a complete nullification of all power of the Municipal Corporations of the State on questions of this character. In my judgment, immediate means should be taken by the Common Council to avert the passage of the proposition, which can be done only by a repeal of the Broadway Railroad grant and resolution of December, 1852. This bill proposes to affirm that grant, but to annul all the adjudications of the Courts upon it. Therefore, to repeal it at once, will defeat the improper legislation referred to, now in progress at Albany. Deeming the whole question appertaining to our streets almost entirely under municipal control, and wishing your action against a design upon the inherent rights of our corporate power, I beg to ask your immediate attention to this question.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[The following is the bill referred to by the Mayor moved in the Assembly by Mr. JOHN F. RAYMOND, of Richmond, and passed to a third reading:]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of Railroads in Cities." Passed April 4, 1854.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of Railroads in Cities," passed April 4, 1854, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"This act shall not be held to prevent the construction, extension or use of any railroad in any of the cities of this State, which has been already authorized or constructed in whole or in part, or for which, in any manner, any grant, license, privilege or contract, has been heretofore made, passed or given, or purports to have been made, passed or given, by any Common Council of any city, or the two Boards thereof, or any municipal legislature, or for or in respect to which any resolution has been passed or voted, by any such Common Council, Boards or Legislature; but for the purpose of quieting and settling for ever all doubts, questions or controversies which may have been had on the subject, it is hereby provided and declared, that the respective persons, parties or companies, by whom such roads have been, in whole or part constructed, or to or with whom, or in whose favor, such grants, licenses, privileges, contracts or resolutions have been made, passed, voted or given, or purported or intended to be made, passed, voted or given, and their assigns, are hereby authorized to construct, complete, extend and use such roads, in and through the streets and avenues designated in the respective grants, licenses, privileges, contracts or resolutions relating thereto, notwithstanding any objection made or to be made, or any action commenced or injunction issued, adjudication had to the contrary; it being the intention of this act to vest in the grantees or persons or parties mentioned, intended or interested as aforesaid, in any such grant, license, privilege, contract or resolution, as full right, interest, benefit and advantage, in all respects, as if the same had been duly made, passed, voted or entered into, by any such Common Council, Boards or municipal legislature, after ample authority previously granted by the Legislature of the State for that purpose; and to that end all grants, licenses, privileges, contracts and resolutions, in this act mentioned or intended, are hereby ratified, confirmed and established, and shall be held, in all courts and places, to be legally valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

SEC. 2. This Act is hereby declared a public Act, and shall be liberally construed, and no grant, license, privilege, contract, or resolution, ratified, confirmed, or established as aforesaid, shall be revoked, terminated, or modified by any Common Council or municipal legislation, except by the authority of the Legislature of this State, hereafter expressly given, unless the right so to revoke, terminate, or modify, has been expressly reserved in the grant, license, privilege, contract or resolution relating thereto.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Alderman HERRICK said that, though personally he was in favor of a railroad in Broadway, he thought it wrong a bill should be passed by the Legislature granting the right of constructing a railroad through said street without first getting the entire approval of the Corporate Authorities.

Alderman VARIAN offered a resolution for the repeal of all previous Acts by the Common Council relative to any grants to lay down said road tracks through Broadway.

Alderman WAKEMAN said he was at Albany a few days since, and it was evident to him there were parties there interested in getting a railroad in Broadway, but he must confess his surprise upon learning the degree of forwardness that had been attained in the matter, and the secret manner in which it had been accomplished. The bill had not been printed until brought to a third reading, and then because by the rules it was necessary. The question now was, whether this Board should permit the passage of a bill giving a grant to build a railroad in Broadway without its voice or sanction. A Committee he thought should be appointed immediately to proceed to Albany to counteract the passage of this bill.

Alderman VOORHIS thought it important to pass the resolution at once, and send it to the Board of Councilmen for their immediate action, so that the Mayor might give his signature to it in the morning. This would resend previous action, and then the Railroad could not be built, for even did the bill pass it would be of no avail to the grantees without the approval of the Common Council.

Alderman LORD offered a preamble, which was accepted, to be prefixed to the resolution. A preamble, he urged, was necessary in order to explain the reasons for rescinding and what it was intended to rescind.

Alderman ELY hoped that in their present action, requisite care would be taken to cover the entire ground. In the date given on which the said bill is alleged to have been ordered to a third reading, a mistake might occur. He suggested that the instrument to amend be so drawn as to cover all rights, privileges, &c., heretofore granted for City Railroads, not actually entered upon, and offered an additional resolution to that effect.

The question being taken, the resolution as offered by Alderman VARIAN, with the preamble of Alderman LORD and additional resolution by Alderman ELY, were unanimously adopted, reading as follows:

Whereas, Certain persons claim to have some right to a certain grant or license to build a Railroad in Broadway, which said grant or license was irregular or invalid, now for the purpose of removing entirely all the grounds of such claim,

Resolved, That the resolution which was finally adopted by the Common Council of this City, on the 30th day of December, 1852, in relation to the constructive establishment of a Railroad in Broadway, Bloomingdale Road, Whitehall and State-streets, by JACOB SHARP and other associates therein named, be and the same with all powers and authority confirmed thereby, is hereby rescinded, vacated and repealed.

And be it further Resolved, That all grants, licenses, rights, or privileges, heretofore made by the Corporation of New-York, to lay rails in Broadway, and of which the construction has not been already commenced, be and the same are hereby repealed and annulled.

New City Hall—The Plaza.

THIRD DAY.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday, in the Councilmen's Chamber, to hear argument in relation to locating the New City Hall in the Park or in Madison-square.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that the plans for a New City Hall having been all submitted to the Committee, the present would be their final meeting. He hoped that the special object for which they had convened—to hear arguments as to the most eligible site for locating the proposed New City Hall—would be thoroughly canvassed, and views however diverse be freely advanced.

Mr. JAMES VAGAN first spoke. He urged, briefly, the selection of Madison-square, as being in all respects best adapted for the purposes needed. Seven-eighths of the entire population of the City were above Grand-street, and he thought the convenience of them seven-eighths should be held paramount in importance to the fatherers of the minority who lived below Grand-street. In the present Park, the noise of omnibuses, cars and business turmoil generally, he regarded as serious obstacles to the present site. The air here was confined and unwholesome. Madison-square was removed from noise and confusion, was central, and the people wanted the New Hall there.

Mr. ARMSTRONG followed with an energetic speech advocating a change from the present Park to Madison-square. He said he would speak up in defence of his Architectural brethren who were absent. When he prepared his own plan for the new City Hall, he did not suppose it then a settled point that the building would be placed here. Other artists had labored under the same impression, and he was satisfied that they, like himself, were desirous of opinion that the present site was ill-*calculated to meet the growing demands of the City.* He felt himself restricted when he was limited to the extent of the plot. He had the honor to present. He had not the field allowed him he wanted. As for the plan before the Committee, it was a disgrace to the architectural profession.

The Chairman asked what plan he referred to.

The speaker said he spoke of THOMPSON'S *plan.* He was himself an above-board man and was not afraid to speak out his views openly. Mr. ARMSTRONG then went on to state what kind of a City Hall he thought was wanted. Madison-square he urged as by all means the most desirable place. If he was only permitted to submit a new plan with the restraints removed under which he previously labored, he would show them a design for such a building as the City wanted—one in which ample provisions would be made for Court-rooms and a proper system of ventilation.

DAVID B. WERMLER, Esq., followed with a few remarks. He had been requested by a few of his neighbors to represent their views and interests here. He began with a reminiscence of New-York within the period of his own recollection. He always remembered the present Park as the place where he had done his Court business. Bankers, merchants, laborers, and mechanics had always been in the habit of coming here to discharge the part they were called to take in municipal affairs. But the City had changed in its aspects. The Park where we now are, once was up town. Gradually, improvement in its onward march has made this up town down town. The necessities of the case, therefore, called for other changes in conformity with the great physical and commercial changes that had taken place in the City. It was proposed to erect a magnificent public building—an edifice commensurate with the high character and interests of the community.

He considered it of utmost importance that a proper selection should be made for the location of such City Hall. Madison-square he thought by nature not only admirably calculated for the purpose, but by taxation, legislation and everything, it seemed intended ultimately for this very use. It was evident that business was gradually making its way toward this section of the City. It was central and most convenient of access from other parts of the City. Ere long it would be an irksome task to reach the present locality. It would call business men too much from their avocations to come here. Madison-square was large. A suitable building erected there, and its grounds spared to make it sufficiently copious and well ventilated, not only would be a great ornament, but would amply meet the future wants of the entire island. He hoped that those upon whom might devolve the difficult and delicate task of settling the question in dispute would act with wise judgment and discrimination, and erect a building worthy of the City's prospective greatness.

WM. OLAND BOURNE spoke in opposition to the previous views. In the first place he thought it advisable to be as practical as possible—not to be too much influenced by poetical sketches of the City's future greatness. This is well enough and beautiful to talk about, but the question with us is one of the present age—ourselves. What is it we want? Is it not evident that the present Park in the grand centre of the City's commerce, its ferries and steamboats? Instead of talking about the prospective growth of the Island simply, why are not the suburbs included—Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg? Are not they in fact part and parcel of ourselves? Where do the people from these sections land when they come here? Is it not in the lower part of the City? Is it not within the vicinity of the City Hall? Yes, and so it will be and must be, and all this Court business will be here to benefit them—the City Hall will remain where it is. As to the allegation that the future wants of the City demand Madison-square for the location of the new Hall, the present site he thought would answer all the requirements of Manhattan Island and its suburbs for one hundred years at least. It would meet the necessities of the man—the business, active man—though it might discommode, perhaps, some of their wives and children and nurses.

Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, rising, said he hoped the gentleman who advocated a retention of the present site would bear in mind that the residents of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and suburbs of New-York did not pay a single dollar of taxation to support New-York. Again, the parties mainly to be benefited by a change of location, were that large class of citizens called to discharge Jury duty. To meet their convenience, it was necessary to have the place where public Courts were held convenient of access. Madison-square, to the vast majority, was more convenient than the Park. Further, he was satisfied that the business of the City was not eternally to be confined to below Chambers-street. It must go up town. This fact conceded, the site for a City Hall must be changed.

A few words in rejoinder followed from Mr. BOURNE, to which Mr. TALMADGE replied, but they were only mutual reiterations of their previous propositions.

No further remarks being offered, the Committee adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.... MONDAY, April 2.

The Councilmen commenced their April session yesterday afternoon. President CONOVER and a quorum were present. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Board proceeded to the consideration of the following

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of James Kenny and others, to have the New City Hall located in Madison-square. Of Dr. Sleight, for remuneration for medical services. Of sundry persons against granting the use of pier foot of Watts-street, to night scavengers. Of a large number of property holders and residents in the vicinity, to have slips Nos. 35 and 37 North River, excavated, to accommodate the navigation of vessels.

A long debate here ensued on the petitions relative to the dumping night soil. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Petition of oystermen of the City, for a modification or repeal of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of oysters from May to September. Of owners of property in Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to have gas mains laid therein. Of the bell-ringers of the City, asking that the Clerk of the Common Council be authorized to furnish them with maps of the City. To have Thirty-ninth-street regulated. Several other petitions were presented to have the New City Hall located in Madison-square. Of John F. Whiteman, to be paid $268 71, for his services as policeman of the Sixteenth Ward. Of H. N. Beers, to have lots on Thirteenth-street fenced; also, for fencing vacant lots on Fifth-avenue. To have Twelfth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues flagged. Of the Buffalo Telegraph Company, for permission to erect telegraph poles through certain streets of the City. Of sundry individuals, to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Remonstrance of S. L. H. Ward and others, against filling up lots and fencing the same on Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-streets, and Fifth and Sixth-avenues. Petition to have the wreck of the *Joseph Walker* removed from the East River. Of 150 persons, praying the Common Council to purchase the Crystal Palace.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution requesting the Comptroller to lease a location for a new hose company in the Second Ward. In relation to advertising for proposals to light the oil-lamps. To fill vacant lots in Second-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets. Preamble and resolution in relation to giving additional room to the Mayor. Laid on the table.

A long and desultory debate took place on the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, There is now before the Senate and Assembly a bill organizing certain parties into an association for the purpose of converting the Crystal Palace into a market monopoly, for their exclusive benefit; and

Whereas, The ground now occupied by the Crystal Palace is owned by the City of New-York, and was originally designed for one of the permanent squares, to ornament and beautify the City; and as all deviation from the original intention of the Common Council, in appropriating said square for any other purpose, would be an outrage upon the citizens owning property in its immediate vicinity, who have paid the necessary assessments for said purpose, and also a fraud upon the whole community; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the bill now before the Senate and Assembly of the State, organizing certain parties into an association to use the Crystal Palace grounds as a market monopoly.

Resolved, That copies of the above preambles and resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Assemblymen to use their influence to defeat said measure.

The preambles and resolutions were adopted.

Resolution, offered by Councilman CLANCY, That the sidewalks in front of No. 105 Clinton-street, be flagged and curbed. *Resolution*, from Councilman REED, calling upon the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to report the amount of moneys expended in cleaning the streets in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, where the contractors have surrendered their contracts, or have, at least, neglected to perform their obligations in accordance with the demands of the specifications. Adopted.

A resolution asking the Commissioner of Streets if he has granted permission to any party or parties to lay pipes for the conducting of seds water, or any other article, from the corner of William and Fulton-streets to the corner of Park-row and Ann-street, or to and from any other point of the City; and if so, by what authority authorizing such permission has been granted. *Adopted.*

Resolution in favor of memorializing the Legislature to allow greater excavations; that the act which now directs excavations in this City and Brooklyn to be 10 feet, be amended so as to allow 13 feet for dwellings, and 20 feet for business purposes. Adopted.

Resolution to repair pavement in Thirty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board now resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up document No. 22, relative to paving Chatham-street, &c. with block pavement. The report was read, when

Councilman MATHEN proposed several corrections and amendments. One amendment being, that the curb-stones, where they answer the dimensions, shall remain as they now are; which, he thought, would prove quite a large saving to the City.

Councilman GRAY moved that the Board first take into consideration the *report*, and not the specifications. This was done; and the question was taken and adopted, on the acceptance of the report.

The first resolution was then taken up, read and adopted. The second was in like manner adopted, after some discussion. The specifications were then taken up, severally considered, and, after being slightly amended, adopted.

After the consideration of some additional papers of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor in the Chair.

The Board met at the usual hour, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills Paid.—Of Lewis H. Watts, for copying general index, $110 10; of C. V. Hogan, for arresting William Kinney, $45 50; of Philip Lynch, for going in search of Lewis Baker, $4; of Jacob B. Smith, for services as doorkeeper in the Court of Sessions, $16 25; of George W. Walling, for expenses incurred in the pursuit of Lewis Baker, $37 76.

Bills Referred.—Of *Daily Express*, for publishing the report of the County Canvassers, $50; of John Mitchell, for furnishing to Engineer's Office, $23 50.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of paying the amount of judgment in the case of Gallipp *vs.* Jones; in favor of paying bill of Hugh Hussey.

The Comptroller's account for the year ending April 1, amounted to $3,744 67; also, bills for making post mortem examinations, amounting to $465. These claims were referred to the Committee on County Offices. On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Wholesale Blockade of Streets.

The following request and complaint were yesterday forwarded to the Mayor's office:

Will the gentlemanly complaint-book-keeper please give the following his careful attention:

The practice of occupying the entire sidewalk with boxes and bales has of late become intolerable in Cedar, Liberty and Pine-streets, which are constantly lumbered up in this way, and latterly merchants have converted the entire walk into a cooperage establishment, to the great annoyance of passers by, who are compelled to take the muddy street or mount the boxes to enable them to get along, and in either case are liable to have their eyes punched out by hooks or their dress torn by the nails and splinters. It is impossible to go round the lumber by the inside, as there you are in danger of having your legs broken by a cart which is sure to back against the front wall of the store. The width of the walks is not greater than is required under any circumstances, but when filled in the manner described is intolerable.

HARLEM RAILROAD CO. AND OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Attention is called to the Harlem Railroad cars stopping on the cross walks at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. They have been seen obstructing the crossings for the space of fifteen minutes, marked time. Ladies are frequently obliged to wade through the mud to pass around the trains, which is a decided nuisance. The City cars also invariably blockade the street at that point when changing horses.

Children of Nature and their Civilized Brethren.

Yesterday, two poor Indian girls were wandering through the most crowded part of the City, in a state of intoxication, followed by a crowd of boys, who, in conjunction with the usual amount of loafers and slatternly women, jeered at and goaded on the unfortunate creatures who seemed conscious of their condition, and wished to escape their tormentors. Their efforts were in vain. They were followed through Elm and Reade-streets, across Broadway and down Reade-street, without a single officer being found to interfere in their behalf. Civilians who remonstrated were threatened. The Mayor was notified through the "Book."

Suicide with a Razor.

On Saturday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 841 Second-street, on the body of a German named CHARLES RUCKER, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased, it appeared, on Monday last, made the attempt at suicide, severing the pharynx. He was attended by Dr. HOEBLER until he died. On Friday night, on the doctor asking deceased why he had made the attempt to destroy himself, he said that he was tired of life; that he had some difficulty with his wife, who would not go to reside in the country when he desired it.

Suicide in the Debtors' Prison.

On Friday evening, a man of genteel appearance, named RUSSELL, committed suicide while confined in the Eldridge-street Prison. The deceased was recently committed there on a process respecting some matters pending in one of the Civil Courts. The Coroner will investigate the matter.

Sunday Liquor Traffic.

No liquor was sold on Sunday at French's Hotel. Twenty-five persons were reported to the Mayor for violations of the Ordinance. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

☞ Rev. C. L. BRACE, Agent of the Children's Aid Society, has received from a former pupil of his lately deceased at New-Haven, a legacy of $15,000, in trust for that Society. Mr. BRACE is in New-Haven, looking after this windfall.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—47, 75, 6 to 13.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—1760, 1656, 1346, 711, 194, 2504, 1602, 2005, 7, 1094, 1640, 1636, 1772 to 1774.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—15, 25 to 57.

SUPERIOR COURT—42, 44, 45, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 85 to 89, 90, 93 to 100, 108, 110, 113 to 118.

COMMON PLEAS, PART I—79, 116, 146, 153, 170, 172, 181, 182, 203, 207, 213, 244, 284, 311, 310. PART 2—8, 47, 66, 260, 263, 340, 341, 343 to 347, 373, 376, 377.

☞ We publish the article below by request:

From the Evening Mirror.

Lung Diseases—Dr. Hunter.

Our readers have, doubtless, all read the series of interesting letters contributed to the *Mirror*, for sometime past, by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, whose system of "Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Chest"—though but for a short time introduced to the American public—has, by its uniform success, even in cases pronounced incurable by other modes of treatment, secured a favor with the public, and the medical fraternity even, seldom vouchsafed to an innovation on "medical usages." Indeed, we doubt if any greater revolution in the treatment of a class of diseases has ever occurred in this country.

To diseases of the lungs and chest—consumption, bronchitis, &c.—the American people have a general, and, it would seem, chronic inclination. Whether it results most from carelessness in dress or in diet, or mainly from a want of care in both, as well as in habits of exercise, we cannot say; but we know, from keeping an eye to the mortality bills, that lung and chest diseases are the ruling diseases of this country. And what is more, they have heretofore, mainly baffled the skill of our medical family, laughing tar-water, cod-liver oil, and all that sort of thing to scorn. The accession of Dr. HUNTER, therefore, to our medical ranks, with a system of practice that promises to reduce, if not obliterate, the triumphant power of consumption and its cognates, is hailed with more than satisfaction.

Dr. HUNTER is a physician, who has ventured into the field with no less modesty than ability, making no pretensions that he has not justified by sound argument and successful practice. Right here, in our midst, he has met the "incurables," and restored them to pristine health. He has so multiplied witnesses in his behalf that he might have rested on "testimonials," and been sure of practice to his heart's content. But he has taken a broader and nobler view in relation to his duty, as the instituter of a valuable new system in connection with the healing art. He has desired not only to practice himself, but to commend it to the medical fraternity, certain that, when their prejudices should be overcome, they, too, would join with him in its practice. He wished to serve the public in the largest way possible.

Of course we know nothing of the medicaments used by Dr. HUNTER, nor can we discourse technically upon his mode of treatment; we only know that by inhalation he reaches disease as it has never before been reached, and that, to the patient, it is not only curative, but, at the same time, the most agreeable mode of treatment. Our readers have, however, been enlightened by Dr. H.'s letters more than they would be by anything we could say. A very able article, or summary of his system, appears in the March number of the *American Medical Gazette* edited by Dr. MERRITT ROSSE. We have not space here to copy the article, as we would like to do, but it is worthy the attention of every one. In introducing the letter to his readers, Dr. ROSSE says:

"We insert his (Dr. HUNTER'S) letter with pleasure, addressed as it is to the profession, who will know how to appreciate it. It will serve us, moreover, as an answer to many of our subscribers who have written to us for information on the subject. They cannot fail to discriminate between Dr. HUNTER'S scientific views in regard to diseases and remedies, and the paltry charlatanism of certain quacks, whose grandiloquent advertisements of 'lung vapor in packages,' &c., merit only contempt, and whose employment of inhalation is calculated to bring the practice into disrepute."

The *Herald* says, in copying the abovementioned letter:

"The article is clear, well written and sensible, and is addressed by Dr. HUNTER to his brethren of the profession at large, as an explicit declaration of the principles on which he practices in a speciality—with acknowledged benefit to a large and widely extended circle of patients, both from this City and the surrounding districts. His avoidance of every indication of empiricism, and his rational diagnosis of all affections of the throat and lungs, with his very successful application of remedial agents in the shape of medicated vapor, have caused Dr. HUNTER to be already patronized by some of our leading physicians, and his house is daily crowded with patients."

But our purpose in this article was not to introduce special testimony, or to argue Dr. HUNTER'S claims in any special way. With thousands of others, we have been interested in his system, more by the universality of its success and the blessing it promised, than on any and all other accounts. To the real servitor of the public—the friend of humanity—we have never been wanting in eulogy. We regard Dr. HUNTER as a distinguished member of this class.

[Advertisement.]

TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 262 Broadway, corner Franklin-street, New-York. Cards and circulars, with specimens of penmanship, may be had at the rooms.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY.—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

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☞ The Hutchinson Family, JUDSON, JOHN and ASA, will sing at Library Hall, Newark, on this Tuesday Evening, April 3.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

LEARY & Co., Art-Hatters and Venders to Gentlemen, Stern, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY.

Further Victims of the Bergen Explosion.

There have been altogether, up to the present time, seven deaths by the explosion at the Fireworks Manufactory on Bergen Point, on the 31st ult. Besides HENRY KLEINER taken out of the ruins dead, HENRY KORNER, who died the same day, and EMIL BRENN, whose death has been mentioned, four have since died. Their names are JACOB NICOLAY and FREDERICK FRUNDT, who died on Saturday, and were interred Sunday, FERDINAND BAUER, who died on Friday, and CHAS. KLEINE, who died early in the week. The two survivors are WM. HITTEN, who is expected to survive, and the lad HENRY JOPMAN, who, it is believed, will not recover.

New Methodist Church.

A New Methodist Church is being organized in Jersey City, to be called the "Hedding Church." This will be the third Church of that denomination in Jersey City. Divine services were held yesterday at Wellwood Hall, by those organizing this new Society, at which the Rev. W. S. BURROUGHS, preather in charge, officiated.

MARRIED

At Northampton, Fulton County, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. Dr. Lyon, CHARLES F. WOOD to Miss ISABEL M. NEWLANDS.

At Sunny Point, Palatka, East Florida, on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. C. G. Hoffman, EDWARD S. HOFFMAN, M. D., of New-York, to GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Hon. R. H. Bronson, of Florida.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, March 24, of scarlet fever, INA, aged 2 years and 24 days; on Monday, April 2, FRANCIS MICHAEL, aged 6 months—youngest children of Richard F. and Frances Thomas.

Funeral of the last mentioned will take place this day, at 3 o'clock, at No. 162 Allen-st. Friends of the family and neighbors are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, April 1, Mrs. CATHARINE BRYAN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funerals, from the residence of her grandson, JOHN S. LONG, No. 30 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday, April 1, JACOB C. FORBES, in the 82d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 202 34-st., on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, April 2, TRA G. SMITH, only child of Allen and L. M. Smith, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 149 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Monday, April 2, in the 23d year of her age, MARY L., wife of Herman Schroeder.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, George C. Eyland No. 169 East 22d-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., ABRAHAM H. WRIGHT, aged 59 years and 11 months.

His friends, the friends of his family, and the Franklin Debating Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 182 York-st.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, 31, MARGARET, daughter of 3 years, 6 months and 10 days; Sunday, April 1, EMILY J., aged 5 months and 4 days, of scarlet fever, only children of Daniel B. and Harriet S. Hart.

They were interred in Union Cemetery.

The rose bud in my garden early bloom,
But storm of fierce disease has riven,
But though the leaves have perished here,
The fragrance has gone up to Heaven.

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, March 29, WILLIAM VAN HORN, aged 71 years, father of Cornelius Van Horn, of this City.

In Rome, on the night of Sunday, March 4, MARY, wife of Lewis Cass, Jr., Minister to the Court of Rome, and daughter of N. Ludlow, Esq., of New-York, aged 39 years.

In health, surrounded by her family, the pride of the circle of Americans at Rome, with all that earth could give, she was called in a moment to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Gentleness was her characteristic, and as she appeared perfectly conscious, though she could not speak, we have every reason to suppose that she recognized the call of her Heavenly Father, and felt, "Not my will but Thine be done;" for, after gazing on those she loved, she closed her eyes softly, and breathed her life away in a few moments like a little child going to sleep.

On Friday, March 30, at Clinton place, MARIA, wife of Robert Leech, and daughter of the late John Joseph Borie, of Philadelphia.

At Bradford, England, on Wednesday, March 14, THEODORE, son of George H. and Sarah J. Booth, of this City, in the 8th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, April 1, of consumption, ELIZA W., wife of Wm. P. Holland, aged 41 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, in the village of Marathon, at the head of Little Neck Bay, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 2.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	84½	155	Erie Railroad	s2 30½
2,000	do	85	100	do	c 30½
10,000	do	85 84½	650	do	s2 31
10,000	Indiana 5s	81	100	do	s2 31
2,000	Missouri 6s	94	200	do	b15 31
5,000	do	95	100	do	b10 31
24,000	North Car. 6s	89 90½	150	do	b60 31
8,000	do	c 90½	100	do	b60 31
4,000	Har. 1st M. Bonds	93	50	do	s2 30
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	101	100	do	b30 31
5,000	Erie Conv. Bds '71	85	100	do	b30 31
5,000	Erie Bds of '83	94	100	do	s30 31
5,000	Erie Bds of '75	87	200	do	31
31,500	do	88½	250	do	31
10,000	do	s30 87	100	do	c 31
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bds.	92	200	do	b30 31
10,000	Pan. Bds. 2d issue	104	50	do	s60 31
12,000	Ill. Cn. RR Bonds	78½	19	Harlem Railroad	22½
10,000	do	s60 78	100	do	22½
10,000	do	s3 78½	150	do	s30 22½
10,000	N. Y. Cen. RR Bds	95	20	Norwich & Wor. R.R	c 36
4,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	50	do	b60 37
5,000	Cleve. & T. In. Bds.	60	700	Reading Railroad	c 54
30	Mechanics' Bank	s3 117	400	do	54½
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	35	300	do	s30 54½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s2 10½	400	Hudson River R.R.	s2 42
100	do	s3 10½	100	do	b3 42
400	do	s10 10	100	do	c 42
200	do	b15 10	10	Michigan Cen. R.R.	87
10	Cumb. Coal Co.	s2 27	30	do	87
650	do	s3 25	5	Michigan South. R.R.	79
125	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	c 93	37	Clev. and Tol. R.R.	s2 94
50	do	b15 93		do	s2 93½
25	do	b30 93	50	do	s30 93½
100	do	b60 93	100	do	b60 93½
50	do	c 93	50	do	c 93½
5	Panama Railroad	103	50	do	s30 93½
25	Northern Ind. R.R.	10	10	Chic. & N. Ind. R.R.	30
10	N. Indiana Construc.	30			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. Nicoley:

$7,000	Virginia State Sixes	First	97½
5,000	Tennessee State Sixes	do	94
5,000	Michigan State Sixes	do	93
1,000	Watertown (N. Y.) Water stock 7's	do	75½
1,000	Watertown (N. Y.) Water stock 7's	do	94½
2,000	N. Y. & New-Haven R. R. 7's, 1866	do	99½
5,000	Cleve. & Pittsburg R. R. 7's, 1856	do	93½
£203	Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago R. R. sterling 6's	do	85½
200	shares Erie Railroad		31½
25	shares Nicaragua Transit Company		15½
50	shares Marine Bank		60
40	shares Chatham Bank		75
50	shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company		113
49	shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.		91
50	shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company		91½
4	shares United States Fire Ins. Co.		110½
100	shares American Coal Co., Allegany, Md., scrip, on which 25 per cent. paid		15
30	shares Union Gold Company		60c.

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks at auction will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

COUPONS PAYABLE.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	101	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.
10,000	Indiana State 5s	85	do
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87	do
5,000	do	87	do
10,000	do	87	do
5,000	Ind'p'l Bel. R.R.	77	do
1	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	134	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.
200	Nicar. Transit Co.	10	100 Michigan Cen. R. R.
200	do	10	50 Mich. Southern